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A MANUAL
OF
ANGLO-SAXON
FOR BEGINNERS;
COMPRISING
A GRAMMAR, READER, AND GLOSSARY,
WITH
EXPLANATORY NOTES.

BY
SAMUEL M. SHUTE,
PROFESSOR IN COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW YORK:
LEYPOLD & HOLT.
1867.

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KD 62954

1868. Jan 17

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Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1867, by
LEYPOLDT & HOLT,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the
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JOHN F. TROW & CO.,
PRINTERS, STEREOTYPERS, & ELECTROTYPERS,
50 GREENE STREET, N. Y.

P R E F A C E.

THE study of the Anglo-Saxon language in this country, is limited to a very small number of students. Instruction in it is given, probably, in six or eight of our colleges, and but little time is allotted to it. The slight attention bestowed upon this sturdy ancestor of our mother tongue, may be accounted for, in part, by the fact that the literature of the Anglo-Saxons, compared with the literature of Greece or Rome, or that of modern Germany or France, is very meagre. It presents for our admiration no histories like those of Thucydides or Livy; no forensic productions like those of Demosthenes or Cicero; no poetry like that of Homer and the Dramatists; and no profound metaphysical discussions like those of Aristotle or Plato. While its literary value, therefore, is little, compared with that of the literature of the people above mentioned, its philological importance has not been adequately appreciated. A liberally educated American should be as familiar with the Saxon etymologies as he is with those from the Greek and Latin. It ought to be expected of one who has passed through a regular collegiate course of study, that he will be as able to know that the English verb *to do* is derived from the Saxon verb *don*, as that the verb *move* is derived, remotely, from the Latin verb *moveo*. And if the want of a knowledge of the latter derivation is an evidence of deficient scholarship, why should not a want of knowledge of the former derivation be an equally convincing evidence of the same deficiency? It is a lamentable fact, that the vast majority of those who are really well educated, and who are even extensively familiar with the derivation of ordinary words in our language from the Greek and Latin, have no competent knowledge of the origin or mode of derivation of one in a hundred of the imposing hosts of words which come to us directly from the Anglo-Saxon tongue; and it was in view of this fact, that one of the most enthusiastic and laborious of American scholars wrote, while recommending the more general study of the language, that "The study of

Anglo-Saxon and of the older literature of English proper, promises the most abundant harvest of information with respect to the etymology of the fundamental part of our present speech, and an inexhaustible mine of material for the further enrichment of our native tongue." *

Another difficulty, however, in the way of the study of the Anglo-Saxon in this country, has been the want of suitable textbooks. The precise deficiency has been, one volume of convenient size containing a Grammar, Selections for Reading, and a Glossary, so that the expense of a number of books might be avoided. To meet this special deficiency, the author of the present volume has labored, and he would indulge the hope that it has been done with some success.

The Grammatical compendium is based upon the admirable exposition of Moritz Heyne, in his *Kurtze Laut-und Flexionslehre der Altgermanischen Sprachstämme*, Paderborn, 1862, which Prof. Hadley has so satisfactorily reproduced in his very able *Brief History of the English Language*, in the Introduction to the last edition of Webster's Dictionary.

The Selections for Reading have been culled from the best writers of the Anglo-Saxon in its purest estate, and they have been chosen, mainly, for their inherent attractiveness, as being well adapted to interest beginners in the study of the language.

The Rules of Syntax have been, for the most part, taken from Klipstein's Grammar.

The Glossary will be found complete for the reading matter contained in this volume.

Free use has been made of the works of Marsh and Wright, as well as of others, in the preparation of the Introduction.

The author cannot close these remarks, without expressing to Profs. Hadley and Whitney of Yale College, his grateful acknowledgment for valuable suggestions which he has received from them during the preparation of this work.

S. M. S.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE,
April, 1867.

* Lectures on the English Language by G. P. Marsh.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

I.

Was the Anglo-Saxon Language brought into Britain?

THE generally received opinion is, that it was not, but that it resulted from the blending together of the different dialects spoken by the various Germanic tribes that occupied the southern and eastern portions of Britain—the Jutes, who held possession of Kent, the Angles, who occupied the eastern and northern parts of the island, and the Saxons, who conquered the southern portions of the country. These invaders of Britain, who obtained a secure settlement in the land during the fifth and sixth centuries, most probably came from that portion of Germany now called Sleswick, on the eastern shore of the North Sea. It has been a disputed question with scholars, whether the dialects brought over by the invaders, were or were not substantially the same. The ground assumed by some, is, that we have no reason to suppose that the conquerors of England were a people of one name or of one speech, but on the contrary, they were, although ethnologically and linguistically nearly or remotely allied, yet practically, and as they view themselves, composed of fragments of peoples more or less alien to each other in blood and in tongue.* The position taken by others is, that the Anglo-Saxon language was brought from Germany, and that it was on German soil that it developed

* See Marsh's *English Language and its early Literature*.

its peculiar and numerous characteristics, and that it was on German soil that it separated itself from certain other languages, with which it has numerous general affinities.*

The most probable opinion, however, seems to be, that there was a difference of dialect among the Germanic invaders of Britain, while they all spoke substantially the same language; and, furthermore, that the Anglo-Saxon language of Britain resulted from the commingling of these somewhat divergent Teutonic dialects, and from the concurrent modifying influences of the different dialects of the people with whom they came into contact on British soil. Hence arose the sturdy language of our early ancestors, from which has grown the noblest of all living tongues—our English speech.

II.

What were the Languages with which the Anglo-Saxon came in contact?

Was it the ancient British language only? or was it the Roman language only? or was it both these languages? Doubtless, it was both these languages. The Roman language had, most probably, supplanted in a measure, the native language in the large towns, and had become the medium of intercourse between the conquerors and the higher classes of the native population. There was, then, the ecclesiastical Latin of the British church, the Latin of the Roman soldiers, of the Roman officials, of the Roman literati, and of the Romanized natives. We have no means of ascertaining the extent to which the Roman tongue was *spoken* in Britain, during the fifth and sixth centuries; but it is highly probable that it had made but little impression upon the great mass of the native population.

The Anglo-Saxon, again, met in its victorious march the ancient Celtic tongue, and especially its British or Cam-

* See Latham's *English Language*.

brian branch, which was spoken by the native population of the southern and western parts of the island, and which is represented by the present Welsh tongue. This portion of the British population made the most heroic opposition to the progress of the Anglo-Saxon forces, and sullenly retreated to their mountain fastnesses. Their hatred of the invaders was bitter and abiding, and therefore, we may reasonably infer that even when subdued, they would refuse to adopt either the manners or speech of their detested conquerors.

III.

How far did the Languages with which the Anglo-Saxon came in contact, modify it?

The Celtic.—It might be expected, that, when the Britons had been subdued by the German invaders, a large Celtic element would be introduced into the Anglo-Saxon language, as was the case when, five centuries later, the Normans conquered the Anglo-Saxons. But it was not so; and it is a remarkable fact, that, although the primitive language of Britain has contributed to the English, through the Saxon, a few names of places, and of familiar material objects, yet it has, upon the whole, affected our vocabulary and syntax far less than any other tongue with which the Anglo-Saxon language has ever been brought into opposition. The Celtic words, then, introduced into the Saxon, were few in number, most of them belonging to objects specially Celtic. The following are some of the words current in our language, said to be traceable to the Celtic, although it is by no means certain that they are all of Celtic origin:—*basket, boggle, barrow, bran, cart, clout, coat, darn, funnel, gruel, gown, gusset, kiln, mattock, mop, pelt, rug, wicket, wire*, etc.

The Latin.—Of the Latin of the first or Roman period, we have but few words in the Anglo-Saxon, and these are chiefly geographical names. Thus we have names ending in

—*coln* = *colonia*; *cester* = *castra*. During the second period, from A. D. 600 to A. D. 1000, many words were brought into the language from the Latin, most of them, however, referring to ecclesiastical matters; as, *mynster* from *monasterium*, *tempel* from *templum*, *munnc* from *monachus*, *nunne* from *nona*, *prebst* from *presbyter*, *candel* from *candela*, etc.

The Scandinavian.—The Anglo-Saxon came into contact with the Latin and the Celtic languages, as soon as the Germanic tribes touched the British soil, whereas the Scandinavian, or Danish tongue, did not present itself as a modifying element until two centuries afterwards; and there is no evidence that these northern sea-kings sought, either to extend or perpetuate the use of their own speech on English soil. That they introduced some words into the language of the Anglo-Saxons whom they subdued, is evident, but it could not have been to any great extent. A trace of the influence of the Danish, is seen in such proper names as *Ashby*, *Rugby*, *Whitby*—*by* being the Danish *bye*, a town or village.

Down to the time of King Alfred, therefore, say four centuries from the period of the first Saxon invasion, the Anglo-Saxon language underwent a change which resulted from such influences as the following,—the introduction of a few Celtic words; of many Latin words; of, perhaps, a few Scandinavian words; and above all from the gradually increasing homogeneity among the various Germanic invaders, as they widened their social and commercial intercourse among themselves, and gathered more closely around one common government, and yielded to the humanizing and refining influences of Christianity.

IV.

The Structure of the Anglo-Saxon Language.

Syntax.—Languages viewed grammatically, may be grouped under two classes; first, those in which the syntactical

relations of words are determined by coincidence or correspondence of forms, the forms being varied according to number, person, case, mood, tense, gender, degree of comparison and other conditions, as for example, when by adding *-s* to the stem form of the verb *write*, we make it *writes*: and, second, those where these relations are indicated by position, auxiliaries and particles, the words themselves remaining unvaried, as when we make the same verb *write* a future, instead of a present, by placing the auxiliary *will* before it. The Anglo-Saxon partakes largely of the characteristics of both these languages; but as compared with our present English, the Anglo-Saxon must be ranked with the first class as an *inflectional* tongue. The inflections of the verb were more precise in the indication of the number, and, in a less degree, of person, than of time or condition, though not sufficiently so to allow of the omission of the nominative pronoun. Auxiliary verbs were used much as in modern English for the expression of accidents, yet they were employed with greater reserve, and we can, consequently, by means of auxiliaries, express in English a greater variety of conditions and qualifications of the act or state indicated in the verb, than the Anglo-Saxons were able to do. A defect of the Anglo-Saxon was, that it had no mode of expressing the future of verbs, either by inflection or auxiliaries; so that they could only say, I *write* to-day, I *write* to-morrow.*

In the Anglo-Saxon, as in the Greek, Latin, and German, nouns have three genders, and these do not depend upon sex, even in the case of organized beings capable of being thus distinguished; thus, *mæden*, a virgin, is in Anglo-Saxon, neuter. In the case of inanimate objects to which genders are conveniently ascribed, they are applied differently from what they are in English; thus, *mona*, moon, is masculine, while *sunne*, sun, is feminine, just the reverse of what they are in our language.

* See Marsh.

The Anglo-Saxon adjectives had three genders, with distinct definite and indefinite forms, and they were compared by inflection.

The Vocabulary.—In its vocabulary, the Anglo-Saxon was not inferior to any of its kindred Gothic tongues, although it labored under the disadvantage of being a more mixed and composite speech in point of vocabulary, and in some degree, of syntax, and therefore was less harmonious and symmetrical in its growth and development than the different Continental branches of the Gothic. Its derivatives are generally less easily and less certainly traced to more primitive forms and simpler significations. The Anglo-Saxon is especially rich in all those words which indicate different states, emotions, passions, and mental processes, indeed, in all that expresses the moral or intellectual part of man. The indigenous roots of the language exhibit a remarkable power in the way of derivative formation, and a great aptitude for organic combination. Thus, more than twenty derivatives from the noun, *hyge*, mind, are found. The same is true of the words, *môd*, mind, and *geðanc*, thought. In this same department of the vocabulary, are many other fertile radicals, which give rise to a very varied and comprehensive power of expression on moral and intellectual subjects. Although the language admitted of composition and derivation to a great extent, the number of its primitives was so large that there was not much occasion for the formation of compounds. Hence the vocabulary is largely monosyllabic, arising in part, also, from the fact that the verbs were largely inflected according to the strong conjugation.

V.

The Anglo-Saxon Literature.

Prose.—The period of the purest Anglo-Saxon was the reign of King Alfred, who, himself, wrote the purest Saxon.

His works were numerous and valuable, especially as they had for their object the development of the vernacular speech of his people, and the diffusion of useful knowledge among all classes of his countrymen. The most important of his literary labors, were translations from the Latin of the *Pastorale* of Gregory, from Boethius *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*, the *History* of Orosius, and the *Church History* of Bede. Other translations were made by his order, by the learned ecclesiastics who adorned his reign, such as Plegmund, archbishop of Canterbury, bishop Werfrith, and the priests Ethelstan and Werwulf, and Asser, abbot of St. David's.

The Venerable Bede, who lived a century and a half before King Alfred, is one of the most illustrious names of the middle ages. His works were voluminous and valuable. He wrote upwards of forty different treatises upon science, theology, poetry, history, and grammar. His scientific works were mere compilations, but they contained all that was known by the English for several centuries after his time. His theology was set forth in his many commentaries upon the various books of the Old and New Testaments, exhibiting a vast store of information and much acuteness of perception. As a historian of the Church, Bede stands high, and although his history was written in Latin, the narrative is clear and easy, and was long a very popular book.

Alfric of Canterbury, who died about the beginning of the eleventh century, was one of the most illustrious scholars of his time. His learning was accurate and varied, and the works which he has left us are both numerous and important.

The above are the principal names in the list of Anglo-Saxon authors; but there are many others, who, either by the production of literary works, or the founding of schools, or the collection of valuable books written by foreign schol-

ars, made the Anglo-Saxon language the depository of much that is valuable in human knowledge.

Poetry.—Among the Anglo-Saxons, as among all nations, the poetic literature was first developed and matured. The greatest of their poems, the *Beówulf*, was, doubtlessly, brought with them into Britain from their Germanic homes. The poet or minstrel was held in high regard by the Anglo-Saxons, and *Beówulf* affords us many evidences of the exalted position which poetry held amongst the enjoyments of life. *Beówulf* bears internal evidence of having been composed by a pagan intellect, and also, of having passed through many hands in its way from the early paganism to a later somewhat Christianized form. Their poetical romances hold historically the same place in literature which belongs to the *Iliad* or *Odyssey*. Their subjects were either exclusively mythological, or historical facts, which in their tradition from age to age, had taken a mythic form. Some have supposed that *Beówulf* himself is, probably, little more than a fabulous personage, another *Hercules* destroying monsters of every description, natural or supernatural, nixes, ogres, grendels, and dragons. *Beówulf* is the only perfect monument of the Anglo-Saxon romance which has come down to us.

When the nation became Christianized, their poets turned their attention almost exclusively to religious themes. The subjects chosen for poetic treatment, were detached stories from the Old Testament, such as the Creation, the Fall of Man, the Flood; and from the apocryphal books, the story of *Judith*. The doctrines of the New Testament were also thrown into the poetic form, such as the Day of Judgment. Sometimes their subjects were taken from the later legends, as those of St. Andrew and of the finding of the Cross, or others still more remote from scriptural truth, as that of the *Phoenix*. The best exponent of the religious poetry of the Anglo-Saxons was *Cǣdmon*, whose verses were so highly

esteemed by his countrymen, that they framed a legend to account for his brilliant gift, according to which he received miraculously in a dream, his power of song. His poems are all written in the pure West Saxon. There are also extant some admirable miscellaneous poetical pieces, such as that on the Battle of Maldon, and that on the death of Byrhtnoth.

VI.

The Anglo-Saxon as an Element in the English Language.

The majority of words in any English dictionary is of foreign origin; but a majority of words in use by any standard author, and in the ordinary conversation of the best-educated persons, is of Saxon origin. We reproduce here an admirable summary of the powers of the Anglo-Saxon element in our English speech, from an interesting article in the *Edinburgh Review*.—

1. English grammar is almost exclusively occupied with what is of Anglo-Saxon origin. Our chief peculiarities of structure and idiom; almost all the classes of words which it is the office of grammar to investigate; the inflections still remaining in the English; the parts of speech which occur most frequently, and which are, individually, of most importance; the adjectives whose comparatives and superlatives are irregularly formed; the separate words, *more* and *most*, also used for comparison; all our pronouns; nearly all of our so-called irregular verbs; our auxiliary verbs; and all our adverbs most frequently used, together with the preposition and conjunction, are, without exception, of Anglo-Saxon origin.

2. The names of the larger part of objects of sense, those terms which occur most frequently in ordinary discourse, are Anglo-Saxon; thus, *sun, moon, star; earth, fire, water; spring, summer, winter; day, night, morning, evening, twilight, noon, midday, midnight, sunrise, sunset;*

light, heat, cold, frost, rain, snow, hail, thunder, lightning ; sea, land, hill, dale, wood, stream, etc.

The same may be said of all those productions of the animal and vegetable kingdoms which form the most frequent subjects of observation or discourse ; of the constituent parts or visible qualities of organized or unorganized beings, especially the members of the human body. Almost all the words in our language expressive of special postures and bodily action, are the purest Saxon ; as, *sit, stand, lie, run, walk, leap, stagger, slip, stride, glide, yawn, gape, fly, swim, creep, crawl, spring, spurn, etc.*

3. It is from the Anglo-Saxon that we derive those words so expressive of the earliest and dearest relations, and of the strongest feelings of our nature, and which, therefore, are invested with the most endearing associations ; as, *father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, son, daughter, child, home, kindred, friend, heaven*. It has also furnished us with those figurative expressions, by which, in a single word, we call to mind a group of the most hallowed joys ; as *hearth, roof, fireside*. The names of the chief emotions, too, come from this language, such as *love, fear, hope, sorrow, shame*. The outward signs by which strong feelings are expressed, have the same origin ; as, *tear, smile, blush, laugh, weep, sigh, groan*.

4. Most of those objects about which the practical reason of man is employed in common life, receive their names from the Anglo-Saxon. It is, for the most part, the language of business, of the counting-room, the shop, the market, the street, and the forum.

5. Nearly all our National Proverbs are Anglo-Saxon.

6. A large portion of the language of invective, humor, satire, and colloquial pleasantry, is Anglo-Saxon.

7. It may be stated as a general truth, that while our most abstract and general terms are derived from the Latin, those which denote the special varieties of objects, qualities,

and modes of action, are derived from the Anglo-Saxon. Thus the very general terms *move* and *motion* are of Latin origin, while *sit*, *run*, *slip*, etc., are of Saxon origin. *Color* is Latin, but *white*, *black*, *green*, *yellow*, *blue*, *red*, and *brown* are Saxon. *Sound* may be of Latin origin, but *buzz*, *hum*, *clash*, *rattle*, etc., are Saxon. *Crime* is Latin, but *murder*, *theft*, *robbery*, *lie*, *steal*, are Saxon. *Member* is Latin, and *organ* Greek, but *ear*, *eye*, *hand*, *foot*, *lip*, *mouth*, *teeth*, *hair*, *finger*, are Saxon. *Animal* is Latin, but *man*, *cow*, *sheep*, *calf*, are Saxon. *Number* is remotely Latin, but all our cardinal and ordinal numbers, as far as a million, are Saxon.

ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

THE ALPHABET, &C.

§ 1. THE Anglo-Saxon Alphabet consists of twenty-four characters, viz.:

Æ	A	.....	a	a
Æ	Æ	.....	æ	æ
B	B	.....	b	b
E	C	.....	c	c
D	D	.....	d	d
E	E	.....	e	e
F	F	.....	f	f
L	G	.....	g	g
P	H	.....	h	h
I	I	.....	i	i
L	L	.....	l	l
ƿ	M	.....	m	m
N	N	.....	n	n
O	O	.....	o	o
P	P	.....	p	p
R	R	.....	r	r
S	S	.....	s	s
T	T	.....	t	t
U	U	.....	u	u
ƿ	W	.....	w	w
X	X	.....	x	x
Y	Y	.....	y	y
ƿ	Th	.....	þ	th
ƿ	Th	.....	ð	th

J never occurs as a distinct letter, and *k* very rarely, as the Anglo-Saxons always used *c* instead. For *qu*, *cw* was written. Of *u*, there occurs but one consonant sound, which may be represented by *w*; *v* never occurs except as a calligraphic variation of *u*. *Z* also is not used, inasmuch as its genuine soft sound, as in *hazel*, is not found in the language; *s* supplied its place.

The principal abbreviations were *ȝ* = *and*, and *þ* = *thät*, *the*, *that*.

VOWELS, THEIR PRONUNCIATION.

§ 2. There are seven long vowels, *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, *ô*, *û*, *æ*, *ȝ*, whose sounds are heard in the following words: (*ā*), *par*; (*ē*), *prey*; (*ī*), *caprice*; (*ô*), *prone*; (*û*), *prune*; (*æ*), *fair*; (*ȝ*), in the French participle, *vu*.

There are also seven short vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *ä*, *y*, whose sounds differ from the seven corresponding long ones only in being less prolonged in their utterance.

CONSONANTS, THEIR PRONUNCIATION.

§ 3. *b*, *c* (hard); *d*, *f*, *g* (hard); *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *w*, *x*, have the same sounds as in English.

þ has the sound of *th* in *thin*. (Initial.)

ƿ has the sound of *th* in *this*. (Medial and final.)

au, *aw*, *ow*, have the sound of *ow* in *now*.

ge or *g* has the sound of *y* when preceding *e* or *i*; as *geoc*, *yoke*; *h* is strongly aspirated; at the end of a word or syllable, or united with another consonant in closing a syllable it is guttural.

THE CIRCUMFLEX.

§ 4. The circumflex (ˆ) over a vowel shows it to be long ; as, *lâr*, lore.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

§ 5. The Anglo-Saxon orthography is exceedingly confused ; so much so, that the same author writes the same word in several different ways.

The most important variations in the orthography are the following :—

<i>â</i>	and <i>æ</i> ;	as, <i>âc</i>	and <i>æc</i> ,	oak.
<i>o</i>	" <i>a</i> ;	" <i>mon</i>	" <i>man</i> ,	man.
<i>ea</i>	" <i>e</i> ;	" <i>ceaster</i>	" <i>cester</i> ,	fortified town.
<i>i</i>	" <i>y</i> ;	" <i>is</i>	" <i>ys</i> ,	is.
<i>eo, y</i>	" <i>e</i> ;	" <i>seolf, self</i>	" <i>sylf</i> ,	self.
<i>eo</i>	" <i>u</i> ;	" <i>sweord</i>	" <i>sword</i> ,	sword.
<i>o</i>	" <i>u</i> ;	" <i>gemæro</i>	" <i>gemaru</i> ,	boundaries.
<i>w</i>	" <i>f</i> ;	" <i>hedword</i>	" <i>hedford</i> ,	herd.
<i>h</i>	" <i>g</i> ;	" <i>sorh</i>	" <i>sorg</i> ,	care.
<i>ng, nc</i>	" <i>ngc</i> ;	" <i>sang</i>	" <i>sanc</i> ,	song.
		" <i>ring</i>	" <i>ringe</i> ,	ring.
<i>cs, hs</i>	" <i>x</i> ;	" <i>ricsian</i>	" <i>rixian</i>	reign.

g is often added to words ending in *i* ; as, *hig* for *hi*, they ; and is often rejected from words ending in *-ig* ; as, *dri* for *drig*, dry ; it is also sometimes placed before *e* or *i* ; as *geôw* for *eôw*.

INFLECTIONAL CHANGES.

§ 6. Changes both of vowels and of consonants are necessary in derivation and inflection. The most important vowel changes are the following :—

<i>a</i> into <i>ǣ</i> ;	<i>as</i> , <i>habban</i> , to have,	<i>ic hǣbbe</i> , I have.
	" <i>dæg</i> , a day,	<i>dagas</i> , days.
<i>a, ea</i> , into <i>e</i> ;	" <i>mann</i> , a man,	<i>menn</i> , men.
	" <i>heah</i> , high,	<i>heht</i> , highest.
<i>ea</i> into <i>y</i> ;	" <i>leás</i> , loose,	<i>lȳsan</i> , to loosen.
<i>e</i> into <i>i</i> or <i>y</i> ;	" <i>ren</i> , rain,	<i>rinan</i> , to rain.
	" <i>cwecan</i> , to say,	<i>cwyst</i> , thou sayest.
<i>ô</i> into <i>é</i> ;	" <i>dôm</i> , judgment,	<i>déman</i> , to judge.
<i>o, eo</i> into <i>y</i> ;	" <i>storm</i> , storm,	<i>styrman</i> , to storm.
	" <i>gold</i> , gold,	<i>gylden</i> , golden.
<i>eo</i> into <i>ȳ</i> ;	" <i>neôd</i> , need,	<i>nȳðan</i> , to force.
<i>u</i> into <i>y</i> ;	" <i>sunder</i> , asunder,	<i>asyndrian</i> , to separate.

§ 7. The most important consonant changes are the following :—

g is usually omitted before *d* and *ð* ; as,
mæden for *mægden* ; maiden.

bb is changed into *f* ; as,
hǣbbe, I have ; *hǣfð*, he has.

A radical *g* is often changed into *h* ; as,
stigan, to ascend ; *stáh*, he ascended.

c and *cc* before *s* and *ð*, and especially before *t*, are often changed into *h* ; as,
ahsian for *acsian* or *axian*, to ask,
séhð for *sécð*, he says,

ð is sometimes changed into *d* ; as,
seoðan, to boil ; *soden*, boiled.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

CHAPTER I.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

§ 8. There are eight parts of speech : Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

Of these, the first four are inflected, the latter four are not.

NUMBER.

§ 9. There are two numbers, the Singular and the Plural ; as,

smič, a smith ; *smičas*, smiths.

The Personal Pronouns of the first and second person have a Dual number ; as,

wit, we two ; *git*, ye two.

GENDER.

§ 10. There are three genders, the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

The gender of nouns is determined, either (1), by signification, or, (2), by termination.

1. *By Signification.*

The names of all animals of the male kind are

masculine ; those of the female kind, feminine, without regard to termination.

2. *By Termination.*

The masculine terminations are :—

-a, -l, -el, -ol, -ul, -els, -em, -end, -er, -ere, -t, -et, -ing, -að, -nað, -oð, -noð, -scipe, -scype.

The feminine terminations are :—

-d, -t, -en, -yn, -esse, -isse, -ysse, -estre, -istre, -ystre, -ele, -nes, -nis, -nys, -raeden, -u, -o, -ung, -ing, -ð, -uð.

The neuter terminations are :—

-ed, -od, -et, -ern, -inle, -ling.

CASE.

§ 11. There are five cases, Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Instrumental. The instrumental is the *with-case*, denoting either association or instrument.

DECLENSION.

§ 12. There are two methods of noun-inflection, termed the Vowel-Declension and the N-Declension ; or, otherwise, the Strong Declension and the Weak Declension. The few substantives which cannot be grouped under either of these declensions are considered anomalous.

There is also the Pronominal declension seen in the demonstrative and other pronouns.

Adjectives are inflected in one of two ways, either the Indefinite, or the Definite, as in German. The adjective follows the pronominal declension when its substantive is indefinite, that is, when the adjective

is not preceded by the definite article, by any other demonstrative pronoun, by a possessive pronoun, or by a genitive case; but if the substantive is definite, that is, if it is preceded by the definite article, or a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, or by a genitive case, the adjective follows the N-Declension.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE DECLENSIONS.

§ 13. All nouns have the nom. and acc. alike in the plural.

All nouns form the dat. and instr. plural in *-um*, which, however, is sometimes changed into *-on*, or *-an*.

The dat. and instr. are alike in each number. Neuters have the nom. and acc. alike in each number.

Feminines vary the nom. and acc. singular, but form the gen. dat. and instr. singular, alike.

CHAPTER II.

N O U N S .

Vowel-Declension.

PARADIGMS.

Masculines.§ 14. *fisc*, fish ; *hirde*, shepherd.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>fisc</i>	<i>fiscas</i>	<i>hirde</i>	<i>hirdas</i>
Gen.	<i>fiscea</i>	<i>fisca</i>	<i>hirdea</i>	<i>hirda</i>
Dat.	<i>fisce</i>	<i>fiscum</i>	<i>hirde</i>	<i>hirdum</i>
Acc.	<i>fisc</i>	<i>fiscas</i>	<i>hirde</i>	<i>hirdas</i>

*Feminines.**gifu*, gift ; *daed*, deed.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>gifu</i>	<i>gifa</i>	<i>daed</i>	<i>daeda</i>
Gen.	<i>gife</i>	<i>gifena</i>	<i>daede</i>	<i>daeda</i>
Dat.	<i>gife</i>	<i>gifum</i>	<i>daede</i>	<i>daedum</i>
Acc.	<i>gife</i>	<i>gifa</i>	<i>daede-ed</i>	<i>daeda</i>

*Neuters.**scip*; ship ; *rice*, kingdom.

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>scip</i>	<i>scipu</i>	<i>rice</i>	<i>ricu</i>
Gen.	<i>scipes</i>	<i>scipa</i>	<i>rices</i>	<i>rica</i>
Dat.	<i>scipe</i>	<i>scipum</i>	<i>rice</i>	<i>riticum</i>
Acc.	<i>scip</i>	<i>scipu</i>	<i>rice</i>	<i>ricu</i>

§ 15. Nouns of more than one syllable which end

in -el, -en, -er, -or, are often syncopated before a case-ending; as,

tungel, star; neuter.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>tungel</i>	<i>tunglu</i>
Gen.	<i>tungles</i>	<i>tungla</i>
Dat.	<i>tungle</i>	<i>tunglum</i>
Acc.	<i>tungel</i>	<i>tunglu</i>

§ 16. Masculines and neuters of one syllable, which have the vowel *ä*, take *a* instead, in the plural; as,

fät, a vat; neuter.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>fät</i>	<i>fatu</i>
Gen.	<i>fätes</i>	<i>fata</i>
Dat.	<i>fäte</i>	<i>fatum</i>
Acc.	<i>fät</i>	<i>fata</i>

§ 17. Masculines sometimes have -*ena* or -*ana*, instead of -*a* in gen. plural. A few masculines, as *leode*, men; *Dene*, Danes, have -*e* in the nom. and acc. plural.

Dene, Danes.

	Plur.
Nom.	<i>Dene</i>
Gen.	<i>Dena</i>
Dat.	<i>Denum</i>
Acc.	<i>Dene</i>

§ 18. The masculines *fôt*, foot; *man*, man, and the feminines (nom. and acc.) *bôc*, book; *brôc*, breeches; *gôs*, goose; *lûs*, louse; *mûs*, mouse; *turf*, turf, make in the dat. sing. and nom., gen. and acc. plural, *fêt*, feet; *men*, men; *bêc*, books; *brêc*, breeches; *gês*, geese; *lÿs*, lice; *mÿs*, mice, and *tyrf*, turf.

PARADIGMS.

sunu, son ; mas.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>sunu</i>	<i>sunu</i>
Gen.	<i>sunu</i>	<i>sunu</i> (- <i>ena</i>)
Dat.	<i>sunu</i>	<i>sunum</i>
Acc.	<i>sunu</i>	<i>sunu</i>

tōð, tooth ; mas.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>tōð</i>	<i>tōð</i>
Gen.	<i>tōðes</i>	<i>tōða</i>
Dat.	<i>tēð</i>	<i>tōðum</i>
Acc.	<i>tōð</i>	<i>tēð</i>

cū, cow ; fem.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>cū</i>	<i>cȳ</i>
Gen.	<i>cūes</i>	<i>cūna</i>
Dat.	<i>cȳ</i>	<i>cȳn</i>
Acc.	<i>cū</i>	<i>cȳ</i>

burh, city ; fem.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>burh</i>	<i>byrig</i>
Gen.	<i>burge</i>	<i>burga</i>
Dat.	<i>byrig</i>	<i>burgum</i>
Acc.	<i>burh</i>	<i>byrig</i>

Neuters in one syllable which have a long vowel, or end in two consonants, drop -u in the nom. and acc. plural, as *leáf*, a leaf ; *leáf*, leaves ; *pund*, a pound ; *pund*, pounds. In the same cases, the neuters *æg*, egg ; *cealf*, calf ; *child*, child ; *lamb*, lamb, make *āgru*, *cealfu*, *cildru*, *lambu*, with an *r* inserted.

N-DECLENSION.

PARADIGMS.

Masculines.

§ 19.

oxa, ox.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>oxa</i>	<i>oxan</i>
Gen.	<i>oxan</i>	<i>oxena</i>
Dat.	<i>oxan</i>	<i>oxum</i>
Acc.	<i>oxan</i>	<i>oxan</i>

Feminines.

tunge, tongue.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>tunge</i>	<i>tungan</i>
Gen.	<i>tungan</i>	<i>tungena</i>
Dat.	<i>tungan</i>	<i>tungum</i>
Acc.	<i>tungan</i>	<i>tungan</i>

Neuters.

edæ, eye.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>edæ</i>	<i>edgan</i>
Gen.	<i>edgan</i>	<i>edgena</i>
Dat.	<i>edgan</i>	<i>edgum</i>
Acc.	<i>edgan</i>	<i>edgan</i>

§ 20. Of consonant-stems ending in other letters than *-n*, the language has only traces. The substantives in *-nd*, from present participles, are declined like *fisc*; but some of them make the nom. and acc. plural like the nom. singular.

PARADIGMS.

helmberend, helm-bearer ; mas.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>helmberend</i>	<i>helmberend</i>
Gen.	<i>helmberendes</i>	<i>helmberenda</i>
Dat.	<i>helmberende</i>	<i>helmberendum</i>
Acc.	<i>helmberend</i>	<i>helmberend</i>

wealdend, ruler ; mas.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>wealdend</i>	<i>wealdendas</i>
Gen.	<i>wealdendes</i>	<i>wealdenda</i>
Dat.	<i>wealdende</i>	<i>wealdendum</i>
Acc.	<i>wealdend</i>	<i>wealdendas</i>

§ 21. The present participle is declined thus:—

wegferend, wayfaring.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>wegferende</i>	<i>wegferende</i>
Gen.	<i>wegferendes</i>	<i>wegferendra</i>
Dat.	<i>wegferendum</i>	<i>wegferendum</i>
Acc.	<i>wegferende</i>	<i>wegferende</i>
Inst.	<i>wegferende</i>	<i>wegferendum</i>

PARADIGMS.

§ 22. *fäder*, father ; mas.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>fäder</i>	<i>fäderas</i>
Gen.	<i>fäder</i> (<i>fäderes</i>)	<i>fädera</i>
Dat.	<i>fäder</i>	<i>fäderum</i>
Acc.	<i>fäder</i>	<i>fäderas</i>

brōðor, brother ; mas.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>brōðor</i>	<i>brōðra</i>
Gen.	<i>brōðor</i>	<i>brōðra</i>
Dat.	<i>brōðer</i>	<i>brōðrum</i>
Acc.	<i>brōðor</i>	<i>brōðra</i>

In a like manner are declined, *móðor*, mother; *dóhtor*, daughter; *sweoster*, sister.

PARADIGMS.

niht, night; fem.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>niht</i>	<i>niht</i>
Gen.	<i>nihte</i>	<i>nihta</i>
Dat.	<i>niht</i>	<i>nihtum</i>
Acc.	<i>niht</i>	<i>niht</i>

Feminine abstracts in *-o*, or *-u*, as *ylðo*, old age, are indeclinable in the sing.; likewise the fems. *sæ*, sea; *æ*, law; *ed*, water (sometimes gens. *sæ̃s*, *eas*), nom. and acc. plural, *sæ̃s*, *eas*, dat. *sæ̃m*, *ed̃m*.

PROPER NAMES.

§ 23. Proper names in *-us*, introduced into the language from the Latin, sometimes follow the general rule in forming the gen., and sometimes undergo no change; as,

Rémus, Remus, gen. *Rémuses*.

Matthéus, Matthew, gen. *Matthéus*.

Sometimes, proper names in *-us* take the Latin gen.; as,

Justus, Justus, gen. *Justi*.

Others of foreign origin conform to the inflection of common nouns, in every respect; as,

Ptoleméus, Ptolemy, gen. *Ptoleméuses*.

PARADIGMS.

<i>Romane</i> , Romans.		<i>Anna</i> , Anna.	
	Plur.		Sing.
Nom.	<i>Rómane</i>	Nom.	<i>Anna</i>
Gen.	<i>Rómana</i>	Gen.	<i>Annan</i>
Dat.	<i>Rómanum</i>	Dat.	<i>Annan</i>
Acc.	<i>Rómana</i>	Acc.	<i>Annan</i>

Names of Countries.

§ 24. The names of countries and places in *-a*, are sometimes found undeclined; as, nom. *Sicilia*, acc. *Sicilia*. Again, they are inflected as in Latin; as, nom. *Eurôpa*, acc. *Eurôpam*, the gen. and dat. being *Eurôpe* for *Eurôpæ*, like *Italie* for *Italia*, and *Rôme* for *Rômæ*. The gen. plur. is sometimes contracted; as, *Myrcna* for *Myrcena*, of the Mercians.

The Formation of Proper Names.

§ 25. The names of men and women, as well as of places, among the Anglo-Saxons, being significant, are frequently compounded words. Those of individuals, appear to have been mostly the result of caprice or the effusions of vanity. But, without doubt, many were received from the illustrious in the early history of the race, and perpetuated from one generation to another.

Examples of Compound Proper Names.

1. Names of Men; as,

<i>Æðelwolf</i> ,	a noble wolf.
<i>Egbert</i> ,	bright eye.
<i>Dūnstān</i> ,	a mountain stone.
<i>Sigfried</i> ,	the peace of victory.
<i>Hádríc</i> ,	happy and rich.

2. Names of Women ; as,

<i>Eádgifu,</i>	a blessed gift.
<i>Ælgifu,</i>	an elf-favor.
<i>Werburch,</i>	a fortified city.
<i>Mildred,</i>	mild in counsel.

3. Names of Places ; as,

<i>Cynges-tun,</i>	the King's town = Kingston.
<i>Oyric-burh,</i>	the Church City = Chirburg.
<i>Wearing-wic,</i>	the fortress-dwelling = Warwick.

Distinctive Appellations.

§ 26. The Anglo-Saxons sometimes added distinctive appellations to their original names. These were taken, either from some peculiarity of appearance, or from residence, office, trade, possession, or affinity. Not unfrequently, too, the addition expresses the name of the individual's father. Thus we find

<i>Wulfsie, se blæca,</i>	Wulfsie, the Blake or Pale,
<i>Eádric, se hwi'a,</i>	Eadric, the White or White-haired,
<i>Eádric, se blæca,</i>	Eadric, the Black or Black-haired,
<i>Ælfric, at Sealtwuda,</i>	Ælfric, living at Saltwood,
<i>Leofwyn, Ealderman,</i>	Leofwyn, Elderman or Senator.
<i>Sweigen, Scylweyhta,</i>	Sweign, a shield maker.

Origin and Formation of Nouns.

§ 27. Nouns may be divided into Primitive and Secondary. All primitive nouns are monosyllabic in their nature ; as, *wer*, man ; *æc*, oak.

From the primitive nouns were originally formed many adjectives and verbs, which gave birth in turn to others.

The secondary nouns were formed,

1. By the union of two or more primitive nouns ;
as, *áccorn*, acorn, from *ác*, oak, and *corn*, nut.

2. By the addition of significant terminations ;
as, *cildhād*, childhood, from *cild*, child, and *hād*, state
or condition.

3. By the addition of significant prefixes to primitive nouns, and to others already formed ; as, *unsib*, discord, from *un*, not, and *sib*, concord.

Lu.
Sigfried,
Fádric,

CHAPTER III.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 28. Adjectives have either an Indefinite or a Definite declension.

The indefinite form is used when the adjective stands alone with the substantive; as *gôd man*, a good man.

The definite form is used when the adjective is preceded by the definite article, or by a demonstrative or possessive pronoun, or by a genitive. Under these conditions, the adjective is inflected according to the N-Declension.

THE INDEFINITE DECLENSION.

PARADIGMS.

§ 29.

blind, blind.

	SING.			PLUR.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas. & Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>blind</i>	<i>blind</i>	<i>blind</i>	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blindu</i>
Gen.	<i>blindes</i>	<i>blindre</i>	<i>blindes</i>	<i>blindra</i>	<i>blindra</i>
Dat.	<i>blindum</i>	<i>blindre</i>	<i>blindum</i>	<i>blindum</i>	<i>blindum</i>
Acc.	<i>blindne</i>	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blind</i>	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blindu</i>
Inst.	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blindre</i>	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blindum</i>	<i>blindum</i>

gôd, good.

	SING.			PLUR.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas. & Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>gôd</i>	<i>gôd</i>	<i>gôd</i>	<i>gôde</i>	<i>gôdu</i>
Gen.	<i>gôdes</i>	<i>gôdre</i>	<i>gôdes</i>	<i>gôdra</i>	<i>gôdra</i>
Dat.	<i>gôdum</i>	<i>gôdre</i>	<i>gôdum</i>	<i>gôdum</i>	<i>gôdum</i>
Acc.	<i>gôdne</i>	<i>gôde</i>	<i>gôd</i>	<i>gôde</i>	<i>gôdu</i>
Inst.	<i>gôde</i>	<i>gôdre</i>	<i>gôde</i>	<i>gôdum</i>	<i>gôdum</i>

Adjectives of one syllable, unless they have a long vowel or end in two consonants, add *-u* in the nom. sing. fem.

§ 30. Adjectives of one syllable, which end in a single consonant, preceded by *ä*, take *a* instead of *ä*, when a vowel follows in the inflection; as,

lät, late.

	Mas.	SING.		PLUR.	
		Fem.	Neut.	Mas. & Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>lät</i>	<i>lätu</i>	<i>lät</i>	<i>late</i>	<i>latu</i>
Gen.	<i>lates</i>	<i>lätre</i>	<i>lates</i>	<i>lätra</i>	<i>lätra</i>
Dat.	<i>latum</i>	<i>lätre</i>	<i>latum</i>	<i>latum</i>	<i>latum</i>
Acc.	<i>lätne</i>	<i>late</i>	<i>lüt</i>	<i>late</i>	<i>latu</i>
Inst.	<i>late</i>	<i>lätre</i>	<i>late</i>	<i>latum</i>	<i>latum</i>

§ 31. Adjectives of more than one syllable, which end in *-el*, *-en*, *-er*, *-ig*, are often syncopated, when a vowel follows in the inflection; as,

hâlig, holy.

	Mas.	SING.		PLUR.	
		Fem.	Neut.	Mas. & Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>hâlig</i>	<i>hâlig</i>	<i>hâlig</i>	<i>hâlge</i>	<i>hâlgu</i>
Gen.	<i>hâlgcs</i>	<i>hâlgre</i>	<i>hâlgcs</i>	<i>hâligra</i>	<i>hâligra</i>
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Adjectives of more than one syllable, which end in *-e*, lose this *e* before all endings; as,

nîwe, new.

	Mas.	SING.		PLUR.	
		Fem.	Neut.	Mas. & Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>nîwe</i>	<i>nîwe</i>	<i>nîwe</i>	<i>nîwe</i>	<i>nîwu</i>
Gen.	<i>nîwcs</i>	<i>nîwre</i>	<i>nîwcs</i>	<i>nîwra</i>	<i>nîwra</i>
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

The above remark applies to all present participles.

THE DEFINITE DECLENSION.

PARADIGMS.

§ 32. *blinda, blinde, blinde, the blind.*

	SING.			PLUR.
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	M. F. N.
Nom.	<i>blinda</i>	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blindan</i>
Gen.	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindena</i>
Dat.	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindun</i>
Acc.	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blindan</i>	<i>blinde</i>	<i>blindan</i>

gôda, gôde, gôde, the good.

	SING.			PLUR.
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	M. F. N.
Nom.	<i>gôda</i>	<i>gôde</i>	<i>gôde</i>	<i>gôdan</i>
Gen.	<i>gôdan</i>	<i>gôdan</i>	<i>gôdan</i>	<i>gôdena</i>
Dat.	<i>gôdan</i>	<i>gôdan</i>	<i>gôdan</i>	<i>gôdum</i>
Acc.	<i>gôdan</i>	<i>gôdan</i>	<i>gôde</i>	<i>gôdan</i>

Comparison of Adjectives.

§ 33. The comparative degree is formed by adding to the positive the termination *-ra* for the masculine, and *-re* for the feminine and neuter; as,

smäl, small; comp. *smälra*, *smälre*, smaller.

The superlative degree is formed by adding to the positive the termination *-ost* (*-est*): as,

smäl, super. *smälest*, smallest.

§ 34. Some adjectives undergo a change of vowel, in which case, the superlative cannot have *-ost*; as,

p. <i>lang</i> , long,	c. <i>lengra</i> ,	s. <i>lengest</i> ,
p. <i>strang</i> , strong,	c. <i>strengra</i> ,	s. <i>strengest</i> ,
p. <i>eald</i> , old,	c. <i>ylðra</i> ,	s. <i>ylðest</i> ,

p. <i>geong</i> , young,	c. <i>gyngra</i> ,	s. <i>gyngest</i> ,
p. <i>feor</i> , far,	c. <i>fyrra</i> ,	s. <i>fyrrest</i> ,
p. <i>hæðh</i> , high,	c. <i>hýrra</i> ,	s. <i>hyst</i> , (<i>hēhat</i>),
p. <i>neðh</i> , nigh,	c. <i>nearra</i> ,	s. <i>nýhat</i> , (<i>nēhat</i>).

§ 35. Several superlatives, most of them from adverbs, take *-mest*; as,

<i>æftermest</i> ,	aftermost,	<i>norðmest</i> ,	northernmost,
<i>fýrmest</i> ,	foremost,	<i>ufemest</i> ,	upmost,
<i>innmest</i> ,	inmost,	<i>útemest</i> ,	outmost,
<i>lātmest</i> ,	latest,	<i>ŷtemest</i> ,	"
<i>midmest</i> ,	middlemost,	<i>siðmest</i> ,	latest,
<i>niðernest</i> ,	nethermost.		

These are really superlatives from forms in *-ma*, with the definite declension; as, *forma*, *mi ema*, in which *-ma*, is a superlative ending.

Irregular Comparisons.

§ 36. The following are some of the more irregular comparisons:—

<i>ær</i> ,	<i>æra</i> ,	<i>ærest</i> ;			
<i>feaw</i> ,		<i>feawost</i> ;	<i>mycel</i> ,	<i>māra</i> ,	<i>mæst</i> ;
<i>god</i> ,	<i>betera</i> ,	<i>betst</i> ;	<i>sceort</i> ,	<i>scyrtra</i>	<i>scyterst</i> ;
<i>lytel</i> ,	<i>lāssa</i> ,	<i>lāst</i> ;	<i>ŷfel</i> ,	<i>wyrsa</i> ,	<i>wyrst</i> ;

Origin and Formation of Adjectives.

§ 37. Adjectives in Anglo-Saxon owe their origin either to nouns or verbs.

They are nouns used in a descriptive sense; as,
hige, diligence and diligent; *læð*, evil and pernicious.

They are nouns with significant terminations added; as,

gold, gold, *golden*, golden; *blōd*, blood, *blōdig*, bloody; *wer*, man, *werlic*, manlike, manly; *wæstm*, fruit, *wæstmber*, fruitful.

They are formed from nouns as well as from other adjectives by significant prefixes; as,

mōd, mind, *amōd*, out of mind, mad; *mihtig*, mighty, *tirme-ahtig*, very mighty.

They are formed by the union of nouns and numerals; as,

āneāge, one-eyed; *twīffeald*, twofold.

They are formed from participles; as,

bebēōdendlic, imperative; *berende*, fruitful.

They present compound forms from simple adjectives, or from simple adjectives and participles; as,

ylpenbænen, made of ivory; *eðelboren*, noble-born.

They are formed from pronouns and adverbs with significant terminations; as,

ūrelendisc, of our country; *ūteweard*, outward, external.

CHAPTER IV.

P R O N O U N S .

§ 38. The Pronouns are divided into Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Relative.

1. *Personal Pronouns.*

First Person.

Ic, I.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>ic</i>	<i>wit</i>	<i>we</i>
Gen.	<i>min</i>	<i>uncer</i>	<i>ûser</i>
Dat.	<i>me</i>	<i>unc</i>	<i>ûs</i>
Acc.	<i>me, mec, unc</i>		<i>ûs</i>

Second Person.

Þû, Thou.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>þû</i>	<i>git</i>	<i>ge</i>
Gen.	<i>þin</i>	<i>incer</i>	<i>eówer</i>
Dat.	<i>þé</i>	<i>inc</i>	<i>eów</i>
Acc.	<i>þé, þéc</i>	<i>inc</i>	<i>eów</i>

Third Person.

He, heó, hit, he, she, it.

	SING.			PLUR.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	M. F.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>he</i>	<i>heó</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hi</i>	<i>heó</i>
Gen.	<i>his</i>	<i>hire</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hira</i>	
Dat.	<i>him</i>	<i>hire</i>	<i>hin</i>	<i>him</i>	
Acc.	<i>hine</i>	<i>hi</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hi</i>	<i>heó</i>

Other forms are *uncit* (= *unc*), *incit* (= *inc*), in the acc. dual; *ûsic* (= *ûs*), *eówic* (= *eów*), in the acc. plur.; *ûre* (= *ûser*), in the gen. plur.; *hig* (= *hi*), in the acc. sing. and nom. and acc. plur.; *heom* (= *him*), in the dat. sing. and plur.; *heora* (= *hira*), in the gen. plural.

2. *The Possessive Pronouns.*

§ 39. The possessive pronouns of the first and second persons, are made by giving to the genitives of the personal pronouns, the inflection of the indefinite adjective.

The possessive of the third person is simply the uninflected genitive of the personal pronoun, *his*, *hire*, *his*, plur *hira*. But *sin* is sometimes used in the reflective sense, his own, her own, its own, their own.

The possessive pronouns are thus declined :

mīn, mine.

		SING.			PLUR.
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.		M. F. N.
Nom.	<i>mīn</i>	<i>mīn</i>	<i>mīn</i>		<i>mīne</i>
Gen.	<i>mīnes</i>	<i>mīnre</i>	<i>mīnes</i>		<i>mīnra</i>
Dat.	<i>mīnum</i>	<i>mīnre</i>	<i>mīnum</i>		<i>mīnum</i>
Acc.	<i>mīnne</i>	<i>mīne</i>	<i>mīn</i>		<i>mīne</i>

uncer, our two.

		SING.			PLUR.
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.		M. F. N.
Nom.	<i>uncer</i>	<i>uncer</i>	<i>uncer</i>		<i>uncre</i>
Gen.	<i>uncres</i>	<i>uncre</i>	<i>uncres</i>		<i>uncra</i>
Dat.	<i>uncrun</i>	<i>uncre</i>	<i>uncrum</i>		<i>uncrum</i>
Acc.	<i>uncerne</i>	<i>uncre</i>	<i>uncer</i>		<i>uncre</i>

ûre, our.

		SING.			PLUR.
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.		M. F. N.
Nom.	<i>ûre</i>	<i>ûre</i>	<i>ûre</i>		<i>ûre</i>
Gen.	<i>ûres</i>	<i>ûre</i>	<i>ûres</i>		<i>ûrra</i>
Dat.	<i>ûrum</i>	<i>ûre</i>	<i>ûrum</i>		<i>ûrum</i>
Acc.	<i>ûrre</i>	<i>ûre</i>	<i>ûre</i>		<i>ûre</i>

§ 40. *User*, poetical, has a distinct but irregular form of declension, as follows :

úser, our.

		SING.		PLUR.
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	M. F. M.
Nom.	<i>úser</i>	<i>úser</i>	<i>úser</i>	<i>ússe</i> or <i>úser</i>
Gen.	<i>ússes</i>	<i>ússe</i>	<i>ússes</i>	<i>ússa</i>
Dat.	<i>ússum</i>	<i>ússe</i>	<i>ússum</i>	<i>ússum</i>
Acc.	<i>úserne</i>	<i>ússe</i>	<i>úser</i>	<i>ússe</i> or <i>úser</i>

3. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

§ 41. The demonstrative *se*, *seó*, *pāt*, is used also as a definite article, and as a relative pronoun.

se, *seó*, *pāt*, the.

		SING.		PLUR.
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	M. F. N.
Nom.	<i>se</i>	<i>seó</i>	<i>pāt</i>	<i>þā</i>
Gen.	<i>þās</i>	<i>þäre</i>	<i>þäs</i>	<i>þara</i> (<i>þära</i>)
Dat.	<i>þam</i>	<i>þäre</i>	<i>þam</i>	<i>þām</i>
Acc.	<i>þone</i>	<i>þā</i>	<i>þāt</i>	<i>þā</i>
Inst.			<i>þǣ</i> , <i>þé</i>	

þes, *þeós*, *þis*, this.

		SING.		PLUR.
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	M. F. N.
Nom.	<i>þes</i>	<i>þeós</i>	<i>þis</i>	<i>þás</i>
Gen.	<i>þises</i>	<i>þisse</i>	<i>þises</i>	<i>þissa</i>
Dat.	<i>þisum</i>	<i>þisse</i>	<i>þisum</i>	<i>þisum</i>
Acc.	<i>þisne</i>	<i>þás</i>	<i>þis</i>	<i>þás</i>
Inst.			<i>þeós</i>	

Varying forms of *þis* are, *þisscre* (= *þisse*), *þissera* (= *þissa*), and *þæs* (= *þás*).

Other demonstratives are *swiþc*, *swyþc*, such;

þglic and *þuslic*, such; *ylc*, the same, with definite declension; *self*, *sylf*, the same, with indefinite declension; *self*, *sylf*, with indefinite declension is emphatic, as, *ic sylf*, I myself.

Ic sylf, I myself.

	SING.	PLUR.
Nom.	<i>ic sylf</i> ,	<i>we sylfe</i> ,
Gen.	<i>min sylfes</i> ,	<i>ure sylfra</i> ,
	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>
Nom.	<i>thú sylf</i> ,	<i>ge sylfe</i> ,
Gen.	<i>thin, sylfes</i> ,	<i>eower sylfra</i> ,
	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>
Nom.	<i>he sylf</i> ,	<i>hi sylfe</i> ,
Gen.	<i>his sylfes</i> ,	<i>hira sylfra</i> ,
	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>
Nom.	<i>heó sylf</i> ,	<i>hi sylfe</i> ,
Gen.	<i>hire sylfre</i> ,	<i>heora sylfra</i> ,
	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>
Nom.	<i>hit sylf</i> ,	<i>hi sylfe</i> ,
Gen.	<i>his sylfes</i> ,	<i>hira sylfra</i> ,
	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>

4. *The Interrogative Pronouns.*

§ 42. The interrogative pronouns are *hwa*, who? mas. and fem.; *hwät*, what? neuter: *hwäðer*, which of two? *hwile* or *hwylc*, of what sort? The last two are regularly declined as indefinite adjectives. The first is declined as follows:—

hwa, *hwät*, who, what.

	Mas. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>hwa</i>	<i>hwät</i>
Gen.	<i>hwäs</i>	<i>hwäs</i>
Dat.	<i>hwam</i>	<i>hwam</i>
Acc.	<i>hwone</i>	<i>hwät</i>
Inst.		<i>hwöf</i>

§ 43. The interrogatives are changed to indefinites by various additions; as,

æghwa, æghwāt, gehwa, gewāt, whoever, whatever, each one.

swāðhwa swā, swā hwāt swā, whosoever, whatsoever.

hwāðhwugu, hwāðhwegu, somewhat, a little.

æghwāðer, ægðer, gehwāðer, whichever, each of two.

nāhwāðer, nāwðer, nāðor, neither.

æghwīc, gehwīc, whichever, etc.

§ 44. Other indefinites are—

ælc, each.

ān, one, a.

eall, all.

nān, none.

sum, some.

nænig, not any.

ðer, other.

wiht, thing.

manig, many

awiht, awwht, āht, aught.

ænig, any.

nāwhit, nāwwht, nāht, naught, etc.

5. *Relative Pronouns.*

§ 45. As a relative pronoun, is used either the demonstrative *se, seó, þāt*, or the indeclinable *pe*; sometimes the latter is added to the former, as, *seðe, seóðe, þātðe*.

6. Numerals.

§ 46. The numerals are divided into Cardinal and Ordinal; they are as follows:—

	CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.
1	<i>án</i>	1st	<i>se forma</i>
2	<i>twégen, twá, twá</i>	2d	<i>se oðer</i>
3	<i>þrý, þréd, þrés</i>	3d	<i>se þridða</i>
4	<i>feower</i>	4th	<i>se feórða</i>
5	<i>fýf</i>	5th	<i>se fífta</i>
6	<i>six</i>	6th	<i>se sexta</i>
7	<i>seofan</i>	7th	<i>se seofoda</i>
8	<i>ehla</i>	8th	<i>se eahtoða</i>
9	<i>nigon</i>	9th	<i>se nigoða</i>
10	<i>tyn</i>	10th	<i>se teoða</i>
11	<i>endlufon</i>	11th	<i>se endlýfta</i>
12	<i>twelf</i>	12th	<i>se twelfta</i>
13	<i>þreottýne</i>	13th	<i>se þrytleoða</i>
14	<i>feowertyne</i>	14th	<i>se feowerteoða</i>
15	<i>fiftyne</i>	15th	<i>se físteoða</i>
16	<i>sixtyne</i>	16th	<i>se sixteoða</i>
17	<i>seofontýne</i>	17th	<i>se seofonteoða</i>
18	<i>eahatýne</i>	18th	<i>se eahateoða</i>
19	<i>nigontýne</i>	19th	<i>se nigonteoða</i>
20	<i>twentig</i>	20th	<i>se twentugoða</i>
21	<i>án and twentig</i>	21st	<i>se án and twentugoða</i>
30	<i>þrittig</i>	30th	<i>se þrittigoða</i>
40	<i>feowertig</i>	40th	<i>se feowertigoða</i>
50	<i>fiftig</i>	50th	<i>se fiftigoða</i>
60	<i>sixtig</i>	60th	<i>se sixteogoða</i>
70	<i>hund-seofontig</i>	70th	<i>se hund-seofontigoða</i>
80	<i>hund-eahatig</i>	80th	<i>se hund-eahatigoða</i>
90	<i>hund-nigontig</i>	90th	<i>se hund-nigontigoða</i>
100	<i>hund-teontig, or hund</i>	100th	<i>se hund-teontigoða</i>
110	<i>hund-endlufontig</i>	110th	<i>se hund-endlufontigoða</i>
120	<i>hund-twelftig</i>	120th	<i>se hund-twelftigoða</i>
	<i>etc.</i>		<i>etc.</i>

§ 47. *Declension of Numerals.*

án, one, is declined like *blind*.

twégen, *twá*, two, and *þrý*, *þréó*, three, are declined as follows:—

Twégen, two.

	Mas.	Fem. and Neut.
Nom.	<i>twégen</i>	<i>twá</i>
Gen.	<i>twégra</i>	<i>twégra</i>
Dat.	<i>twám</i>	<i>twám</i>
Acc.	<i>twégen</i>	<i>twá</i>
Inst.	<i>twám</i>	<i>twám</i>

Drý, three.

	Masc.	Fem. and Neut.
Nom.	<i>þrý</i>	<i>þréó</i>
Gen.	<i>þréora</i>	<i>þéora</i>
Dat.	<i>þrym</i>	<i>þrym</i>
Acc.	<i>þrý</i>	<i>þréó</i>
Inst.	<i>þrym</i>	<i>þrym</i>

Twentig, and the other numerals in *-tig*, are declined as follows:—

Twentig, twenty.

	M. F. N.
Nom.	<i>twentig</i>
Gen.	<i>twentigra</i>
Dat.	<i>twentigum</i>
Acc.	<i>twentig</i>
Inst.	<i>twentigum</i>

§ 48. *Féower*, four, makes the genitive *féowera*; and we sometimes find *fífa*, *síxa*, *seofona*, as the same case of *fif*, five; *six*, six; *seofon*, seven. When used absolutely, *tyn*, ten, makes the nominative and accu-

sative *tyne*, and the dative *tynum* ; also *twelf*, twelve, the nominative *twelfe*, the genitive *twelfa*, and the dative *twelfum*.

All the numerals in *-tig* are used in the nominative and accusative, both as nouns which govern the genitive plural, and as adjectives which agree with nouns in the same case.

Hund and *hundred*, a hundred, and *thûsend*, a thousand, are declined like *fisc*, a fish.

Healf, half, when used as a numeral, is generally placed after the cardinal, or the ordinal, which agrees with it, and which it diminishes by the one-half of a unit; as *six healf marc*, five marks and a half; *thridde healf*, two and a half.

Distributives are made by a repetition of the cardinal numbers ; as, *six and six*, six and six, by sixes.

CHAPTER V.

THE VERB.

§ 49. There are two great classes of verbs; first, those of Primary Inflection, also called Strong Verbs, and those of Secondary Inflection, also called Weak Verbs.

1. VERBS OF PRIMARY INFLECTION.

These verbs form the perfect tense without any addition, except the personal endings after the root or stem. Those which have the vowels *é* or *eó* in the perfect, show traces of a primitive reduplication, and are divided into several classes according to the vowels, *a* (*ea*), *æ*, *ā*, *eá*, *ô* (*ê*),—which they have in other parts of the verb.

§ 50. *Examples of the Classes.*

	Infinitive.	Perfect.	Pass. Part.	
I.	healdan,	heóld,	healden,	hold.
	spannan,	spên,	spannen,	stretch.
II.	lætan,	lêt,	læten,	let.
	slæpan,	slêp,	slæpen,	sleep.
III.	lācan,	lēc,	lācen,	play.
	þrāwan,	þreów,	þrāwen,	throw.
IV.	heāwan,	heów,	heāwen,	hew.
	beātan,	beót	beāten,	beat.
V.	rōwan	reów	rōwen,	row.
	hrēpan	hreóp	hrēpen	call.

§ 51. Those verbs which do not have *é* or *eó* in the perfect, are likewise divided into several classes,

according to the vowels,—*a* (*ä, ea*) before two consonants; *a* (*ä, ea*) before one consonant; *ä, eä, ô*, —which they have in the singular of the perfect indicative.

§ 52. *Examples of the Classes.*

	Infinitive.	Perfect.	Pass. Part.	
VI.	findan,	fand,	funden,	find.
	delfan,	dcalf,	dolfen,	delve.
	meornan,	mearn,	mornen,	mourn.
	irnan,	arn,	urnen,	run.
VII.	niman,	nam,	numen,	take.
	gifan,	geaf,	gifen,	give.
	cnedan,	cnæd,	cneden,	knead.
	cwiman,	com, cwom,	cumen,	come.
	cuman,	"	"	"
VIII.	scrifan,	scráf,	scrifen,	shrive.
	scinan,	sceán,	scinen,	shine.
IX.	breówan,	breáw,	browen,	brew.
	súcán,	scác,	socen,	suck.
X.	galan,	gól,	galen,	sing,
	weaxan,	wôx,	waxen,	wax.

§ 53. In verbs of primary inflection, the vowel which appears in the infinitive belongs also to the present indicative and subjunctive, the imperative, and the active participle. The vowel which appears in the plural of the perfect indicative belongs also to the second person singular and to the whole perfect subjunctive. But in the second and third person singular of the present indicative, *a* is changed to *e*, *ä* to *æ*, *ô* to *é*, *eó*, *eä*, *û*, to *y*, and *e*, *eó*, to *i*.

PARADIGMS.

§ 54. *lætan*, let (2d class.)

Infinitive.		Perfect.		Pass. Part.	
lætān		lēt		læten	
PRES.			PERF.		
	Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	
Sing.	1. læte	læte	lēt	lôte	
	2. lætst	læte	lête	lête	
	3. læt	læte	lēt	lête	
Plur.	1. lætað	læten	lêton	lêten	
	2. lætað	læten	lêton	lêten	
	3. lætað	læten	lêton	lêten	
	Imper.	Inf.		Part.	
Sing.	2. læt	lætān		Act.	lætende
Plur.	2. lætað	lætanne		Part.	læten

helpan, help (6th class.)

Infinitive.		Perfect.		Pass. Part.	
helpan		healp		holpen	
PRES.		PERF.			
	Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	
Sing.	1. helpe	helpe	healp	hulpe	
	2. hilpest	helpe	hulpe	hulpe	
	3. hilpeð	helpe	healp	hulpe	
Plur.	1. helpað	helpen	hulpon	hulpen	
	2. helpað	helpen	hulpon	hulpen	
	3. helpað	helpen	hulpon	hulpen	
	Imper.	Infin.		Part.	
Sing.	2. help	helpan		Act.	helpende
Plur.	2. helpað	helpanne		Pass.	holpen

§ 55. The form *helpanne*, sometimes called the gerund, is a dative of the infinitive, and is used with the preposition *tô*.

When the plural of the present indicative and of the imperative is followed immediately by the subject of the pronoun (*we, ge, etc.*) the ending *-aš* is often dropped, the pronoun with a connective *-e*, taking its place; as,

helpe we, helpe ge, etc., for helpaš we, etc.

The same change sometimes appears in the perfect; as,

hulpe ge, for hulpon ge.

In the pres. indic., 2d and 3d sing., the vowel *-e* is generally omitted from the ending; as *hīlpst, hīlpš*. This often causes euphonic changes; as,

cwišt, cwiš, for cwišst, cwišš, from cwešam, to say: hīest, hīet, for hīedst, hīešš, from hladan, to load; blēt for blētš, from blōtan, to sacrifice; cīšt, cīst, for cīšst, cīšš, from cēōsan, to choose.

The letter *g* at the end of a root generally becomes *h*, unless it is followed by a vowel. In the dissyllabic forms of the perfect, and in the passive participle, a final *h* of the root passes into *g*, a final *š* into *d*, and in some verbs, a final *s* into *r*; as,

slagen, cweden, coren, passive participles of sleahn, to strike; cwešan, to say; cēōsan, to choose.

Final *h* of the stem is often syncopated in the present and infinitive; as,

sledn, seōn, for sleahn, to strike, seohan, to see. From seōn, to see, come present seō, syhst, syhš, plural seōš, perf. sedh, plur. sáwon, pass. part. gesewen.

2. VERBS OF SECONDARY INFLECTION.

§ 56. These verbs form the perfect by adding *-de* to the root of the verb. They are divided into two

classes, according as *-de* alone, or *-ode*, is added to the root. The passive participle is formed by adding *-d* and *-od* in the two classes, and often with *ge* prefixed; as, *gelegd*, laid, *geerod*, ploughed, from *lecgan*, *erian*; *ge* is also used, but not so frequently, in the passive participles of primary verbs.

In the first of these two classes, *-de* after *c*, *t*, *h*, *s*, becomes *-te*, and *c* is then generally changed to *h*. Several verbs show a change of radical vowel in the perfect, from *e* to *ea*, and from *é* to *ô*.

PARADIGM.

§ 57.

sécan, to seek.

		Infinitive.	Perfect.	Pass. Part.	
		<i>sécan</i>	<i>sôhte</i>	<i>sôht</i>	
		PRES.		PERF.	
		Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.
Sing.	1.	<i>séce</i>	<i>séce</i>	<i>sôhte</i>	<i>sôhte</i>
	2.	<i>sécest</i>	<i>séce</i>	<i>sôhtcest</i>	<i>sôhte</i>
	3.	<i>séceð</i>	<i>séce</i>	<i>sôhte</i>	<i>sôhte</i>
Plur.	1.	<i>sécað</i>	<i>sécen</i>	<i>sôhton</i>	<i>sôhten</i>
	2.	<i>sécað</i>	<i>sécen</i>	<i>sôhton</i>	<i>sôhten</i>
	3.	<i>sécað</i>	<i>sécen</i>	<i>sôhton</i>	<i>sôhten</i>
		Imp.	Inf.	Part.	
Sing.	2.	<i>séc</i>	<i>sécan</i>	Act.	<i>sécende</i>
Plu.	2.	<i>sécað</i>	<i>sécanne</i>	Pass.	<i>sôht</i>

§ 58. In the pres. indic., 2d and 3d sing., *e* is often omitted from the ending, with euphonic changes, as in verbs of primary inflection. The verb *nerian*, to preserve, has *nerest*, *nereð*: it takes *e* also in the sing. of the imper., *nere*, in the whole perfect, as *nerede*, and in the pass. part., as *nered*; but in all

other forms has *i* before *a* or *e* (as, *neriaž*, *nerien*, etc.) like verbs of the following second class. And the same is true of a few other verbs in which the stem is a short syllable; as,

cnyasian (or *cnyssan*), to beat; *telian*, to tell (but *tellan* makes perf. *tealde*).

Instead of *sécaž* before a subject pronoun, we have also *séce*.

An example of verbs in the second class of the Secondary Inflection :—

PARADIGM.

§ 59. *lufian*, to love.

		Infinitive. <i>lufian</i>	Perfect. <i>lufode</i>	Pass. Part. <i>lufod</i>	
		PRES.		PERF.	
		Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.
Sing.	1.	<i>lufe</i>	<i>lufe</i>	<i>lufode</i>	<i>lufode</i>
	2.	<i>lufast</i>	<i>lufe</i>	<i>lufodest</i>	<i>lufode</i>
	3.	<i>lufaž</i>	<i>lufe</i>	<i>lufode</i>	<i>lufode</i>
Plur.	1.	<i>lufiaž</i>	<i>lufien</i>	<i>lufodon</i>	<i>lufoden</i>
	2.	<i>lufiaž</i>	<i>lufien</i>	<i>lufodon</i>	<i>lufoden</i>
	3.	<i>lufiaž</i>	<i>lufien</i>	<i>lufodon</i>	<i>lufoden</i>
		Imper.	Infin.	Part.	
Sing.	2.	<i>lufa</i>	<i>lufian</i>	Act.	<i>lufiende</i>
Plur.	2.	<i>lufiaž</i>	<i>lufianne</i>	Pass.	<i>lufod</i>

§ 60. Instead of *lufiaž* before a subject pronoun, we have also *lufe*.

In these verbs, *-ie* is often written as *-ige*, and *-ia* *-iga* or *-igea*, when *g* has the sound of a consonant *y*; thus *lufige*, *lufigeaž*. Before *d* of the perf., *a* is sometimes written in the singular and *e* in the plural, instead of the regular *o*.

The verb *leofian*, to live, belongs to this class, but generally takes in place of *leof-*, *libb-*; as,

infin. *libban*, part. *libbende*; pres. 1. *libbe*, 2. *leofast*, 3. *leofað*, plu. *libbað*; imp. *leofa*, plu. *libbað*; perf. *leofde*; pass. part. *leofod*.

§ 61. *habban*, to have.

Infinitive.		Perfect.		Pres. Part.	
<i>habban</i>		<i>hæfde</i>		<i>hæfed</i> or <i>hæfd</i>	
PRES.		PERF.			
	Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	
Sing.	1. <i>habbe</i>	<i>habbe</i>	<i>hæfde</i>	<i>hæfde</i>	
	2. <i>hafast</i> , <i>hæfst</i>	<i>habbe</i>	<i>hæfdest</i>	<i>hæfde</i>	
	3. <i>hafað</i> , <i>hæfð</i>	<i>habbe</i>	<i>hæfde</i>	<i>hæfde</i>	
Plur.	1. <i>habbað</i>	<i>habben</i>	<i>hæfdon</i>	<i>hæfdon</i>	
	2. <i>habbað</i>	<i>habben</i>	<i>hæfdon</i>	<i>hæfdon</i>	
	3. <i>habbað</i>	<i>habben</i>	<i>hæfdon</i>	<i>hæfdon</i>	
	Imp.	Inf.		Part.	
Sing.	2. <i>hafa</i>	<i>habban</i>	Act.	<i>habbende</i>	
Plu.	2. <i>habbað</i>	<i>habbanne</i>	Pass.	<i>hæfed</i> or <i>hæfd</i>	

3. *Anomalous Verbs.*

§ 62. There are twelve preteritive verbs, in which an old perfect of primary formation came to be used in the sense of a present, after which a new perfect was added with secondary formation. They are the following:—

		Pres. 1, 3.	2 Sing.	Plur.	Perf.	Inf.
VI.	(1)	<i>an</i>	<i>unne</i>	<i>unnon</i>	<i>úðe</i>	<i>unnan</i>
	(2)	<i>can</i>	<i>cunne</i>	<i>cunnon</i>	<i>cúðe</i>	<i>cunnan</i>
	(3)	<i>þarf</i>	<i>þurfe</i>	<i>þurfon</i>	<i>þorfte</i>	<i>þurfan</i>
		<i>þearf</i>	<i>þearfi</i>			
	(4)	<i>dar</i>	<i>durre</i>	<i>durron</i>	<i>dorste</i>	<i>durran</i>
VII.	(5)	<i>geman</i>	<i>gemanst</i>	<i>gemunon</i>	<i>gemunde</i>	<i>gemunan</i>
	(6)	<i>sceal</i>	<i>scealt</i>	<i>sculon</i>	<i>sceolde</i>	<i>sculan</i>
	(7)	<i>mæg</i>	<i>miht</i>	<i>mágon</i>	<i>meahte</i>	<i>mágan</i>

VIII. (8)	<i>ah</i>	<i>âge ahst</i>	<i>âgon</i>	<i>âhte</i>	<i>âgan</i>
(9)	<i>wât</i>	<i>wâst</i>	<i>witon</i>	<i>wiste, wiste</i>	<i>witan</i>
*IX. (10)	<i>deâh</i>	<i>duge</i>	<i>dugon</i>	<i>duhte</i>	<i>dugan</i>
(11)	<i>nedh</i>	<i>nedht</i>	<i>nugon</i>	<i>nohte</i>	<i>nugan</i>
X. (12)	<i>môt</i>	<i>môst</i>	<i>môton</i>	<i>môste</i>	<i>môtan</i>

With the 2 sing. *cunne*, there is also a *canst*, *const* ; with *durre*, a *dearst*.

§ 63. Somewhat similar to these twelve verbs, are the verbs *willan*, to will ; *nyllan*(=*ne*+*willan*), to be unwilling. They are conjugated as follows :—

willan, to will.

		PRES.		PERF.	
		Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.
Sing.	1.	<i>wille</i>	<i>wille</i>	<i>wolde</i>	<i>wolde</i>
	2.	<i>wilt</i>	<i>wille</i>	<i>woldest</i>	<i>wolde</i>
	3.	<i>wille</i>	<i>wille</i>	<i>wolde</i>	<i>wolde</i>
Plu.	1.	<i>willað</i>	<i>willen</i>	<i>woldon</i>	<i>wolden</i>
	2.	<i>willað</i>	<i>willen</i>	<i>woldon</i>	<i>wolden</i>
	3.	<i>willað</i>	<i>willen</i>	<i>woldon</i>	<i>wolden</i>
		Imp.	Infin.	Part.	
Sing.	2.	<i>wille</i>	<i>willan</i>	Pres.	<i>willende</i>
Plu.	2.	<i>willað</i>			

nyllan, to be unwilling.

		PRES.		PERF.	
		Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	
Sing.	1.	<i>nylle</i>	<i>nolde</i>	<i>nylle</i>	
	2.	<i>nylt</i>	<i>nolde</i>	<i>nylle</i>	
	3.	<i>nylle</i>	<i>nolde</i>	<i>nylle</i>	
Plu.	1.	<i>nyllað</i>	<i>nolden</i>	<i>nyllon</i>	
	2.	<i>nyllað</i>	<i>nolden</i>	<i>nyllon</i>	
	3.	<i>nyllað</i>	<i>nolden</i>	<i>nyllon</i>	
		Imp.	Infin.		
Sing.	2.	<i>nylle</i>	<i>nyllan</i>		

§ 64. *wesan*, to be, is thus declined :—

Inf.		Perf.		Pass. Part.	
<i>wesan</i>		<i>wäs</i>		<i>gewesen</i>	
PRES.			PERF.		
	Indic.	Subj.	Indic.	Subj.	
Sing.	1. <i>eom</i>	<i>sī</i>	<i>wäs</i>	<i>wære</i>	
	2. <i>eart</i>	<i>sī</i>	<i>wære</i>	<i>wære</i>	
	3. <i>is</i>	<i>sī</i>	<i>wäs</i>	<i>wære</i>	
Plur.	<i>sind, or sindon</i>	} <i>sin</i>	<i>wæron</i>	<i>wæron</i>	
	Imper.				
Sing.	2. <i>wes</i>	Inf.	Act.	Part.	
Plur.	2. <i>wesað</i>	<i>wesanne</i>	Part.	<i>gewesen</i>	

For *sī* in the subj. are also used *sig*, *seo*, and *sȝ*.

§ 65. There is also a defective *beón*, to be, the present of which is generally used in a future sense.

beón, to be.

PRES.				
	Indic.	Subj.	Imper.	Inf.
Sing.	1. <i>beóm, beó</i>	<i>beó</i>		<i>beón</i>
	2. <i>bist</i>	<i>beó</i>	<i>beó</i>	
	3. <i>bið</i>	<i>beó</i>		
Plur.	<i>beóð</i>	<i>beón</i>	<i>beóð</i>	

gân, to go.

PRES.				
	Indic.	Subj.	Imper.	Inf.
Sing.	1. <i>gá</i>	<i>gá</i>		<i>gân</i>
	2. <i>gæst</i>		<i>gá</i>	
	3. <i>gæð</i>			
Plur.	<i>gáð</i>		<i>gáð</i>	

§ 66. From the same root, with added nasal, come pres. *gange*; perf. *gieng*, *geóng*, *gêng*, and

gengde. The defective perf. *eode*, went, comes from a root *i*.

dôn, to do.

PRES.						
		Indic.	Subj.	Imper.		Part.
Sing.	1.	<i>dō</i>	<i>dō</i>		Act.	<i>dōude</i>
	2.	<i>dēst</i>	<i>dō</i>	<i>dō</i>	Pass.	<i>dōn</i>
	3.	<i>dēð</i>	<i>dō</i>			
Plur.		<i>dōð</i>	<i>dōn</i>	<i>dōð</i>		

§ 67. Several verbs which have the primary inflection in the perfect and the passive participle, appear in their other forms as verbs of secondary inflection. Thus,

biddan, *bād*, *bædon*, *beden*, to ask, to bid; *sittan*, *sāt*, *sæton*, *seten*, to sit; *liegan*, *lāg*, *lægon*, *legen*, to lie; *þiegan*, *þah*, *þægon*, *þegen*, to touch, to taste; *hebban*, *hāf*, *hāfon*, *hafen*, to heave, to lift; *swerian*, *swōr*, *swōron*, *sworen*, to swear.

All but *swerian* connect themselves with the first class of secondary verbs.

2. From *fahan*, *hahan*, contracted *fōn*, to take, *hōn*, to hang, come pres. 1. *fō*, *hō*; 2. *fēst*, *fæst*, *fæhst*; *hēst*, *hēhst*, *hæst*; 3. *fēð*, *fæð*, *fæhð*; *hēð*, *hēhð*, *hæð*; plu. *fōð*, *hōð*. From the same roots with added nasal, come *fangan*, *hangan*, perf. *fēng*, *hēng*.

3. The verb *bringan*, to bring, has two formations in the perfect and the passive participle, *brang*, *brungon*, *brungen*, and *brohte*, *brohton*, *broht*.

Standan, to stand, drops *n* in the perfect; *stōð*, *stōdon*, *standen*.

Bregdan, to braid, *brægd*, *brugdon*, *brogden*, often drops the *g*, and passes from the 6th class to the 7th class, *bredan*, *bræd*, *brædon*, *broden*.

Dihan, to thrive, *þāh*, *þigon*, *þigen*, of the 8th

class, has passed into the form of the 9th class, *þeón* (for *þeóhan*), *þedh*, *þugon*, *þogen*; and the same is true of *sihan* (*seón*), to strain, *tihan* (*teón*), to convict, *wrihan* (*wreón*), to cover.

IRREGULAR VERBS OF SECONDARY INFLECTION.

§ 68. The following verbs of Secondary inflection are irregular:—

<i>þencan</i>	perf.	<i>þohite</i>		
<i>þyncan</i>	"	<i>þúhte</i>		
<i>weorcan</i>	}	"	<i>worhte, weorhte</i>	
<i>wyrcan</i>				
<i>wircan</i>				
<i>bycgan</i>	"	<i>bohite</i>		
<i>gearwan</i>	}	"	<i>gyrede</i>	pass. part. <i>gegyrwed</i>
<i>gyrwan</i>				
<i>searwan</i>	}	"	<i>syrede</i>	" " <i>gesyrwed</i>
<i>syrgan</i>				
<i>búan</i>	"	<i>búde</i>	" "	<i>gebún</i>

MISSING FORMS.

§ 69. The Anglo-Saxon has no future tense, but uses the present tense both as a present and a future. The verbs *wille* and *sceal* are sometimes used, as in English, to express the future, but generally, not without the idea of volition, or of necessity, which properly belongs to those verbs.

The perfect definite and the pluperfect are supplied, as in English, by using forms of *habban*, to have, with the passive participle of the verb.

The passive is supplied by using the auxiliary verbs *wesan*, to be, or *weorðan*, to become, with the passive participle. Thus *eom* and *weorðe* are used for the present passive; *was* and *wearð* for the per-

fect; *beo* or *sceal beon* for the future; *eom-worden* for the perfect definite, and *was-worden* for the pluperfect.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

§ 70. These are used only in the third person singular with the pronoun *hit*, it, either expressed or understood, while in other respects they are like regular verbs.

Man, one, they, often gives the verb an impersonal sense.

ORIGIN AND FORMATION OF VERBS.

§ 71. Verbs are formed from nouns by the addition of the termination *-an* or *-ian*; as, *dæl*, a part; *dælan*, to divide; *bôd*, an edict; *bôdian*, to command.

Sometimes the forms *-gean*, *-gan*, or *-gian* are used; as, *sceawigean*, *sceawigan*.

Verbs are formed sometimes from adjectives; as, *forhtian*, to frighten, from *forht*, fearful.

At a later period in the language, verbs are often compounded; as, *geðhancmetan*, to deliberate; from *geðanc*, mind, and *metan*, to measure; *ûtgan*, to go out, from *ût*, out, and *gân*, to go.

CHAPTER VI.

ADVERBS.

§ 72. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding *-e*; as, *swiðe*, strongly, from *swið*, strong. Adverbs in *-lice* (Eng. *ly*) were first made by adding *-e*, to compound adjectives in *-lic*; as, *heahlice*, highly, from *heālic*, a compound of *heāh*, high, and *lic* (*gelic*), like; but the adverb is often found where there is no adjective in *lic*, as *sōðlice*, truly, from *sōð*, sooth, true.

§ 73. The following are some of the most common of the adverbs:—

<i>ā,</i>	always, aye.
<i>āfer,</i>	ever.
<i>ær,</i>	ere, before.
<i>āforð,</i>	continually.
<i>ahwōnan,</i>	whence.
<i>aweg,</i>	away.
<i>bufan,</i>	above, beyond.
<i>eallswā,</i>	likewise.
<i>efnes,</i>	plainly.
<i>elles,</i>	else.
<i>fōran,</i>	before.
<i>forð</i>	forth.
<i>geā</i>	yes.
<i>gelice,</i>	likewise, also.
<i>gūt,</i>	yet.
<i>heōnon,</i>	hence.
<i>hēr,</i>	here, now.
<i>hū,</i>	how.
<i>hwāne,</i>	somewhat.
<i>hwæne,</i>	when.
<i>hwær,</i>	where.
<i>hwōnan,</i>	whence.
<i>hwif.</i>	why.
<i>lās,</i>	less.
<i>mælum,</i>	in parts.

<i>nā,</i>	no, not.
<i>nū,</i>	now.
<i>ofl,</i>	often.
<i>oḥ,</i>	until.
<i>siḥḥan,</i>	afterward, since.
<i>swā,</i>	so, thus.
<i>swiḥe,</i>	very.
<i>iḥ,</i>	too.
<i>ḥa,</i>	then, when.
<i>ḥær,</i>	there, where.
<i>ḥonne,</i>	then, when.
<i>up,</i>	up.
<i>ūt,</i>	out.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

§ 74. Many adverbs, especially those which end in *-e* and *-lice*, admit of comparison. In that case, the final vowel of the positive is rejected, and the syllables *-or* and *-ost* are added respectively for the comparative and superlative; as,

rūḥe, soon; *raḥor*, sooner; *rahḥost*, soonest.

Some are irregular in forming the comparative and superlative degrees; as,

wel, well; *bet*, better; *betst*, best.
yfele, badly; *wyrs*, worse; *wyrrrest*, worst.

CHAPTER VII.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 75. Prepositions govern different cases, and some of them, two or more cases. They govern: 1. the genitive; 2. the dative; 3. the accusative; 4. the genitive and accusative; 5. the genitive, dative and accusative.

The following are the most common of the prepositions governing the different cases:—

§ 76. 1. GOVERNING THE GENITIVE.

andlang, along, by the side of, through.

2. GOVERNING THE DATIVE.

āfter, after, on account of, over; *ær*, before; *āt*, at, next, with, from; *be*, of, from, about, concerning; *wið*, with; *of*, of, from, concerning; *tō*, to, towards; *intō*, into, in; *tōweard*, towards; *betweox*, between; *buƿan*, above; *būtan*, without, except, but.

3. GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE.

þurh, through, by means of; *ymb*, round, about; *abūtan*, about, around; *wiðūtan*, without.

4. GOVERNING THE DATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

for, for, on account of; *ofer*, over, above; *on*, *an*, *in*, in, with, among, upon; *ōð*, unto, till; *under*, under; *ūtan*, without, beyond.

5. GOVERNING THE GENITIVE, DATIVE, AND ACCUSATIVE.

wið, against, opposite.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 77. Conjunctions are either single words or phrases. The following are some of the most common of them :—

ac, but, whether; *and*, and; *butan*, but, unless, except; *edc*, also, likewise; *forðā*, because; *forðām*, for the reason that, because; *ge*, and, also; *gif*, if, when; *hwāðre*, whether; *hwof*, why; *ne*, neither, nor; *oððe*, either, or; *sððlice*, but, wherefore; *swā*, as, so; *swilce*, as if; *þāt*, that; *þeðh*, although; *þonne*, than, but; *þif*, for, because, therefore; *witodlice*, but, for, therefore.

CHAPTER IX.

INTERJECTIONS.

§ 78. The following are some of the principal interjections :—

edlā, oh! alas! *efne*, lo! behold! truly; *hwāt*, what! lo! *lā*, oh! lo! *wā*, wo! alas!

CHAPTER X.

FORMATION OF WORDS.

1. PREFIXES.

§ 79. The following are the principal prefixes:—

un-, not; *n-*, not; *mis-*, unlike, defective, erroneous; *wan-*, wanting; *to-*, to; *for-*, negation, and sometimes intensity; *wiðer-*, against; *and-*, against; *ge-*, has a collective sense; *be-*, sometimes privative, sometimes intensive; *ed-*, again; *sin-*, always; *sam-*, half; *æg-*, has an indeterminate sense.

2. NOMINAL SUFFIXES.

§ 80. The following suffixes denote, for the most part, persons; as,

-a, *-ere*, *-end*, *-e*, *-el*, *-ol*, *-l*, *-ing*, *-ling*, (diminutives), *-en*, *-estre*.

§ 81. 3. SUFFIXES DENOTING STATE, CONDITION, ETC.

-dóm, *-hād*, *-scipe*, *-lāc*, *-að*, *-uð*, *-lēaſt*; *-ung*, *-ing*; *-nes*, *-u*, *-eo*, *-e*, *-els*, *-ed*, *-m*, *-ot*, *-d*, *-t*, *-rāden*.

§ 82. 4. ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES.

-e, *-ig*, *-lic*, *-isc*, *-sum*, *-ol*, *-en*, *-bære*, *-cund*, *-iht*, *-weard*, *-feald*, *-lēaſ*, *-wis*, *-ern*, *-tyme*.

§ 83. 5. ADVERBIAL SUFFIXES.

-e, *-lice*, *-um*, *-on*; *-es*; *-a*, *-unga*, *-inga*; *-an*; *-der*; *-on*, *-an*, *-r*, *-ra*, *-e*.

PART III.

SYNTAX.

1. CONCORD.

RULE 1. The verb agrees with its nominative in number and person ; as,

Ich liebe, I love.

Wir lieben, we love.

RULE 2. A collective noun may have the verb either in the singular or the plural ; or it may take two verbs of different numbers even, in the same sentence ; as,

Alle ſind ſich erſtand, All the people arose and stood.

RULE 3. Two or more nominatives in the singular, connected by *and* either expressed or understood, have the verb in the plural ; as,

Synderlice hiene Petrus and Jacobus and Johannes and Andreas desoden, Peter and James and John and Andrew asked him privately.

RULE 4. The verb may be in the singular when the two nominatives are closely connected in sense.

RULE 5. Verbs of *existence* may have a nominative both before and after them ; as,

God was that Word,

God was the Word.

RULE 6. The first of the two nominatives may be one of the singular neuters *þis* and *þæt*, belonging to the verb and referring to a noun, both in the plural; as,

<i>Ac sind nā þis wōdes man-</i>	These (this) are not the words
<i>nes word,</i>	of a mad man.

RULE 7. The article agrees with the noun which it defines, in gender, number, and case; as,

<i>Se anwealda,</i>	The governor.
<i>Ðæs lichaman,</i>	Of the body.

RULE 8. The article is frequently used before proper names, and after possessive and other pronouns; as,

<i>Se Jóhannes,</i>	The (said) John.
<i>On þinum þam hālgum na-</i>	In thy (the) holy name.
<i>men,</i>	

RULE 9. Adjectives agree with the nouns to which they belong, in gender, number, and case; as,

<i>Lengra dagas,</i>	Long days.
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RULE 10. The perfect participle with *habban*, to have, does not always agree with the nominative, or help to constitute a compound tense, but is frequently inflected and made to agree with the governed word; as,

<i>Æne hæfde he swā, swiðne</i>	One had he made so strong.
<i>geworhtne,</i>	

RULE 11. The relative agrees with the antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends upon some other word in the sentence; as,

<i>Sum fæme seó hæfde,</i>	A certain virgin who had.
<i>Se be þam,</i>	He by whom.

RULE 12. The relative is frequently omitted ; as,

<i>Ƣa wās sum consul Boetius</i>	There was a certain consul
<i>wās hāten,</i>	(who) was named Boethius.

RULE 13. The relative is sometimes elegantly expressed through *þe* and the personal pronoun ; as,

<i>Ƣe þurh his willan,</i>	Through whose will.
<i>Ƣe þurh hine,</i>	Through whom.

RULE 14. The interrogative and the word answering to it, must be in the same case ; as,

<i>Hwās ānlicnys is þis ?</i>	Whose image is this ?
<i>Ƣās Cāseres,</i>	(The) Cæsar's.

RULE 15. Nouns signifying the same thing agree in case ; as,

<i>Ælfred Cyning,</i>	King Alfred.
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RULE 16. Sometimes a noun defined by the article is repeated after the pronoun which expresses it, agreeing with it in the same case ; as,

<i>He se biſcop,</i>	He the bishop.
<i>Hcō seō meowle,</i>	She the virgin.

2. GOVERNMENT.

RULE 17. One noun governs another in the genitive ; as,

<i>Mannes lif,</i>	The life of man.
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RULE 18. A noun united with an adjective which expresses either *a good* or a *bad quality*, or which denotes *condition* and the like, is put in the genitive ; as,

<i>He wās āðelre ſtrifnde,</i>	He was of a noble race.
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RULE 19. Nouns denoting *measure, value, age,* and the like, are put in the genitive; as,

<i>Þeóra míla brád,</i>	Three miles broad.
<i>Six peninga wirðe,</i>	Sixpence worth.

RULE 20. Nouns answering to the question *when?* are put in the genitive, dative, or instrumental; but nouns answering to the question *how long? how often?* are put in the accusative; as,

<i>Þis wæs feorðes geara,</i>	This was in the fourth year.
<i>Þam mǫnðe,</i>	In that month.
<i>Þý dæge,</i>	On that day.
<i>Þær hīg wæron seofon daga</i>	They were there seven whole
<i>fulle,</i>	days.
<i>Fif siðas,</i>	Five times.

RULE 21. Nouns answering to the question *where?* are put in the genitive or dative; as,

<i>Eorðan getenge,</i>	Prostrate on the ground.
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RULE 22. *Hām*, home, and similar words, when the question is made by *whither?* are put in the accusative; as,

<i>Þá he hām com,</i>	When he came home.
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RULE 23. The cause, manner, instrument, are put in the genitive, dative, or instrumental; as,

<i>Ealles his mægnes,</i>	With all his power.
<i>His āgenum willum,</i>	Of his own will.

RULE 24. Nouns are used absolutely in the dative or instrumental; as,

<i>Him þencendum,</i>	He thinking.
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RULE 25. A pronoun in the neuter sometimes governs the genitive singular; as,

Hwät æðeles, Something noble.

RULE 26. Adjectives denoting *plenty, want, desert, likeness, dignity, care, desire, knowledge, ignorance, etc.*, govern the genitive, dative, or instrumental; as,

<i>Full Hālgum Gāste,</i>	Full of the Holy Ghost.
<i>Deaðhes scildig,</i>	Deserving death.
<i>Gelic witegan,</i>	Like unto a prophet.

RULE 27. *Partitives, superlatives, interrogatives, and numerals*, usually take the genitive plural; but with a noun of multitude, the genitive singular; as,

<i>Nænig þinga,</i>	No one of things.
<i>Se betsta wītena,</i>	The best of the senators.
<i>Twentig wintra,</i>	Twenty winters.
<i>Féðla folces,</i>	Many a one of the people.

RULE 28. The comparative degree takes the dative or instrumental, when it can be translated by *than*; as,

Hefigran þære æ, Weightier than the law.

RULE 29. Verbs, for the most part, take the direct object in the accusative; as,

Hí hine ondredon, They feared him.

RULE 30. Verbs signifying to *govern, to want, to enjoy, and the like*, take the genitive; as,

He wealt ealles, He governs all.

RULE 31. Verbs signifying to *serve, to listen, to answer, to fear for, etc.*, take the dative; as,

We þeowiað bliðellice þam cyngre, We will serve the king with joy.

RULE 32. A verb of *existence* usually takes the dative; but when possession is implied, it takes the genitive; as,

<i>Wes us fele freond,</i>	Be unto us a faithful friend.
<i>Hit þæs cildes wäs,</i>	It was the child's.

RULE 33. An impersonal verb generally takes the dative; but is sometimes found with the 'accusative'; as,

<i>Me thūhte,</i>	It seemed to me.
<i>Hine hyngrade,</i>	It hungered him.

RULE 34. Reflexive verbs take the pronoun in the accusative; as,

<i>Ic me reste,</i>	I rest myself.
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RULE 35. Verbs of *thanking*, *admonishing*, etc., take either the dative or the accusative of the person with the genitive of the thing; as,

<i>Sceolde his Drihtne þancian</i>	Should thank his Lord for the
<i>þæs leānes,</i>	favor.

RULE 36. Verbs of *ordering*, *giving*, *doing*, *providing*, and the like, take the accusative with the dative; as,

<i>þæs þing ic eow beðð,</i>	These things I command you.
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RULE 37. Verbs of *asking*, *teaching*, etc., take the accusative both of the person and the thing; but when the question is made concerning the one or the other, or implies a portion or fragment of any object, we find the accusative with the genitive; as,

<i>Hine āxodon þa bigspell,</i>	They asked of him parables.
<i>Ic þē āxige his,</i>	I ask thee about it.

RULE 38. Verbs of *naming* take the object and the appellation both, in the accusative; as,

God kät þá fæstnisse heofe- God called the firmament, heav-
nan, en.

Note.—Sometimes, however, the appellation is found in the nominative.

RULE 39. *Hátan*, signifying *to be called or named*, takes a nominative both before and after it; as,

Se hátte Lúcifer, Who was called Lucifer.

RULE 40. A verb in the infinitive is usually governed by another verb, but sometimes by an adjective; as,

Hwæt sceal ic singan? What shall I sing?
Eaðig læran, Easy to teach.

RULE 41. The infinitive may be preceded by an accusative; as,

Swa ge geseoð me habban, As ye see me here.

RULE 42. The dative of the infinitive (otherwise called the gerund) is always governed by the preposition *tô* which precedes it; as,

Ic dô ców tô witanne, I do you to wit.

RULE 43. Participles and the datives of infinitives have the same government as the verbs to which they belong; as,

Cweðende thät ylce gebéd, Uttering the same prayer.
Hearran tô habbane, A lord to have.

RULE 44. Perfect participles which govern two

cases, when united with a verb of *existence*, retains only the latter of them ; as,

Wæs him nama sceapan, A name was given to him.

RULE 45. Adverbs qualify other words, and some of them may be defined by the article ; as,

Tô micel, Too much.
Ʒe læs, The less.

RULE 46. Two or more negatives strengthen the negation ; as,

Ne gesedh næfre nân man No man ever (never) saw (not)
God, God.

RULE 47. Some adverbs take the genitive, and some the dative ; as,

Forð nihtes, Far in the night.
Nehst Ʒære eaxe, Nearest the axle.

RULE 48. Prepositions govern—1. the dative ; 2. the accusative ; 3. the genitive or the dative ; 4. the dative or the accusative ; 5. the genitive, the dative or the accusative.

RULE 49. Conjunctions connect sentences and parts of sentences, as well as words of the same kind.

RULE 50. The conjunctions *gif*, *Ʒāt*, *sām*, *Ʒeah*, *swilce*, etc., are followed by the subjunctive mood when any thing doubtful or contingent is implied ; as,

Gif he wille and cunne his If he will and can confess his
dæda ondettan, deeds.

RULE 51. When a simple declaration is made, the indicative is used ; as,

Gif we secgað,

If we say.

RULE 52. The verbal conjunction *utan*, (*uton*, *utun*,) signifying *let us*, takes the infinitive ; as,

Utan biddan God,

Let us beseech God.

RULE 53. Some interjections are followed by the nominative, and some by the dative ; as,

Lá þú liccetera,

Oh ! thou hypocrite !

Wá þam men,

Wo ! to the man !

RULE 54. The indefinite form of the adjective is used with common nouns, when the interjection is either expressed or understood ; as,

Eðlá, leóf hláford,

Alas ! dear lord !

Awyrgede woruldsorga,

Accursed worldly cares !

RULE 55. But with pronouns of the first and second persons, the definite form usually occurs ; as,

Íc wrecca,

Wretched me !

Þú stunta,

Foolish thou !

ANGLO-SAXON READER.

PART FIRST.

CHAPTER I.

SELECTIONS FROM THE GOSPELS.

SECTION I.

THE BEATITUDES.

[Matt., Ch. v., Vs. 1-12.]

Sōðlice þā se Hælend geseáh þā māniu, he āstāh on þone munt; and þā he sæt, þā genealāhton his leorningnihtas tō him; and he ontýude his mūð and lærde hig, and cwæð; Eádige synd þā gāstlican þearfan; forðām heora ys heofena rice. Eádige synd þā þe nū wēpað; forðām þe hi beóð gefrēfrode. Eádige synd þā liðan; forðām þe hig eorðan āgan. Eádige synd þā þe rihtwisnesse hingriað and þyrstað; forðām þe hig beóð gefyllede. Eádige synd þā mildheortan; forðām þe hig mildheortnysse begytað. Eádige synd þā clænheortan; forðām þe hig God geseóð. Eádige synd þā gesibsuman; forðām þe hig beóð Godes bearn genemnde. Eádige synd þā þe ehtnysse þóliað for rihtwisnysse; forðām þe heora ys heofenan rice. Eádige synd ge þonne hig wryað eów and chtað eów, and secgað ālc yfel ongean eów leógende for me. Geblessiað and gefūgniað; forðām þe eówer mēd ys mycel on heofenum: swā hig ehton þā witegan þe beforan eów wæron.

NOTES.

Sōðlice þā, but when.—*Māniu*, acc. sing. indocl. gov. by *geseáh*.—*Leorningnihtas*, lit. *learning-children*, i. o., disciples or pupils.—*Heora*, gen. plu. dependent upon *ys*; Gr. Rule 32.—*Ðc hi = hi, they*.

SECTION II.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

[Matt., Ch. vi., Vs. 9-13.]

Fæder ðre, þû þe eart on heofenum, se þin nama gehalgod. Tōbecume þin rice. Geweorðe þin willa on eorðan, swā swā on heofenum. ðrne dāghwamlīcan hlāf syle us tōdæg. And forgyf us ðre gyltas, swā swā we forgifað ðrum gyltendum. And ne gelæde þû us on costnunge, ac ālþs us of yfle : Sōðlice.

SECTION III.

THE PARABLE OF THE WISE AND THE FOOLISH VIRGINS.

[Matt., Ch. xxv., Vs. 1-13.]

Ðonne lýð heofena rice gelic þam tyn fæmnum, þe þā leóhtfātu nāmon, and fērdon ongean þone brýdguman and thā brýde. Heora fif wæron dýsege, and fif glcāwe. And þā fif dýsege nāmon leóhtfātu, and ne nāmon nānne ele mid hym ; þā gleāwan nāmon ele on heora fātum, mid þam leóhtfātum. Ðā se brýdguma ylde, þā hnappedon hig ealle and slēon. Witodlice tō middere nihte man hrymde, and cwæð, Nū se brýdguma cymð ; farað him tōgeānnes. Ðā ārýson ealle þā fæmnan, and glengdon heora leóhtfātu. Ðā cwædon þā dýsege tō þam wisum, Syllað us of eowrum ele ; forðām ðre leóhtfātu synd acwencte. Ða andswaredon þā gleāwan, and cwædon, Nese, þýlās þe we and ge nabbon genoh ; gāð tō þam cýpendum, and bycgāð eow ele. Witodlice þā hig fērdon, and woldon bycgan, ða com se brýdguma ; and þā þe geārowe wæron, eodon in mid him tō þam giftum ; and se duru wās belocen. Ðā āt nehstan comon þā oðre fæmnan and cwædon, Dryhten, Dryhten, læt us in. Ðā andswarode he heom, and cwæð, Sōð ic eow secge, ne can ic eow. Witodlice waciað ; forðām þe ge nyton ne þone dæg ne þā tide.

NOTES.

Fūmnum, dat. gov. by *gelic*; Gr. Rule 26.—*Leóhtfātu*, lit. *light-vessels*, lamps.—*Man*, one, they.—*Nabbon* = *ne* + *habban*.—*Ðā*—*þā*, when—then.—*Āt nehstan*, at last.—*Nyton ne*, emphatic negative; lit. *know not, neither—nor*.

SECTION IV.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

[Mark, Ch. iv., Vs. 3-9.]

Gehýrað; Ûteode se sædere his sæd tō sāwenne; and þā he seów, sum feóll wið þone weg, and fugelas comon, and hit fræton. Sum feóll ófer stānsceylan, thār hit nāfde mycele eorðan, and sōna ðpeode; forðan hit nāfde eorðan þicnesse. Þā hit ðpeode, seó sunne hit forswælde, and hit forscranc; forðhām hit wyrtrūman nāfde. And sum feóll on þornas; þā stigon þā þornas, and forðrysmode þæt, and hit wæstm ne bær. And sum feóll en gōd land, and hit sealde, ðpstigende and wexende wæstm; and ān brōhte þrytigfealdne, sum syxtigfealdne, sum hundfealdne. And he cwæð; Gehýre, se þe eāran hībbe tō gehýranne.

NOTES.

Ûteode, from *utgān*.—*Sāwenne*, part. or gerund, gov. by *tō*.—*Wið*, along. *Wyrtrūman*, lit. *plant-room*, root.—*Ān*, one it.

SECTION V.

THE RAISING OF THE WIDOW'S SON.

[Luke, Ch. vii., Vs. 11-17.]

Þā wās syððan geworden he fērde on þā ceastre þe ys genemned Naim; and mid hym fērdon hys leorningcnyhtas and mycel mǣnigeo. Þā he genealāhte thāre ceastre gāte, þā wās þar ān deād man geboren, ānre wudewan sunu, þe nānne óðherne nāfde; and seó wudewe wās þer, and mycel mǣnigeo þāre burhware mid hyre. Þā se Hæland hig geseáh, þā wās he mid miltheortnysses ófer hig gefylled, and cwæð tō hyre; Ne wēp thū nā. Þā genealāhte he and þā cyste āðran; þā útstodōn þā þe hyne wæron. Þā cwæð se Hæland; Eālā geonga, þō ic secge, Áris. Þā áras se þe deād wās, and ongan sprēcan. Þā agef he hine his mēder. Þā ófereode ēge hig ealle! and hig God mǣrsodon, and cwædon, þæt mære witega on us áras; and þæt God hys folc genesode. Þā fērde þeós spæc be him on ealle Judea ymbe eall þæt rice.

NOTES.

Cyst, lit. *chest*, *bier*.

SECTION VI.

THE PARABLE OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

[Luke, Ch. xv., Vs. 11-32.]

He cwæð; Sôðlice sum man hæfde twégen suna. Ðá cwæð se yldra tō his fāder, Fāder, syle me minne dæl minre æhte þe me tō gebyrðe. Ðá dælde he hym hys æhte. Ðá, āfter feāwa dagum, ealle his þing gegaderode se gingra sunu, and fērde wræclīce on feorlen rice, and forspilde þār his æhta, lybbende on his gælsan. Ðá he hig hæfde ealle amyrrede, þá wearð mycel hunger on þam rice; and he wearð wādla. Ðá fērde he and folgode ānum burhsittendum men þās rices; þá sende he hine tō his tūne, þāt he heolde hys swýn. Ðá gewilnode he his wambe gefyllan of þam beāncodum þe þá swýn æton: and him man ne sealde. Ðá beðōhte he hine, and cwæð, Eálā hū fela yrðlinga on mines fāder hūse hlāf genohne habbað, and ic hēr on hungre forweorðe! Ic ārīse, and ic fare to minum fāder and ic secge him, Eálā fāder, ic syngode on heofenas, and befōran þē, nū ic neom wyrðe þāt ic beo þīn sunu nemned; dō me swā ænne of þīnum yrðlingum. And he ārās þá, and com tō his fāder. And þá gyt þá he wās feor his fāder, he hyne geseāh, and wearð mid mildheortnesse āstýred, and agen hine ārn, and hine beclypte, and cyste hine. Ðá cwæð his sunu, Fāder, ic syngode on heofen, and befōran þē, nū ic ne eom wyrðe þāt ic þīn sunu beo genemned. Ðá cwæð se fāder to his þeówum, Bringdað ráðe þone sēlestan gegýrelan, and scrydað hine; and syllað him hring on his hand, and gescý to his fotúm; and bringað ān fātt stýric, and ofsleáð; and uton etan, and gewistfullian; forðām þes mīn sunu wās deád, and he geedcucode; he forwearð, and he ys gemēt. Ðá ongunnon hig gewistlæcan. Sôðlice his yldra sunu wās on ācre; and he com; and þá he þam hūse gewealāhte, he gebýrde þone swég and thāt wered. Ðá clypode he anne theów, and ācsode hine hwāt þāt wære. Ðá cwæð he, Þīn bróðer com, and þīn fāder of slōh ān fātt cealf; forðām þe he hine hālne onfeng. Ðá gebealh he hine and nolde ingān; þá code his fāder út and ongan hine biddan. Ðá cwæð he, his fāder andswariende, Efne, swā fela geāra ic þe þeówde, and ic

næfre þin bebod ne forgyrde, and ne sealdest þú me næfre an ticeen, þæt ic mid mínum fréondum gewistfullode; ac syððan þis þin sunu com þe hys spède mid myltystrum amyrd, þú ofslóge him fätt cealf. Ðá cwæð he, Sunu, þú eart symle mid me, and ealle mine þing synd þíne; þe bebyrede gewistfullian and geblysian; forðam þes þin brôðer wás deáð, and he geedcucode; he forweað, and he ys gemét.

NOTES.

Yldra, compar. of *éld*.—*Anum burhsittendum man*, lit. a town-dwelling man, a citizen.—*Heolde*, subj. expressing the purpose of the sending.—*Fúlder*, gen. indeclin.—*Neóm* = *ne* + *eóm*.—*Nolde*, from *nyllan*.—*Næfre* = *ne* + *áfer*: *næfre*—*ne*, emphatic negative.

SECTION VII.

THE WICKED HUSBANDMAN.

[Matt., Ch. xxi., Vs. 33–39.]

Sum hîredes ealdor wás se plantode wingearð, and betýnde hyne, and sette þáron winwringan, and getimbrode ænne stýpel, and gesette þone myd eorðtylian, and fêrde on elðeódignyssa. Ðá þára wæstma tid genealáhte, þá sende he hys þeówas tó þam eorþtylian, thát hig onfengon hys wæstmas. Ðá namon hig hys þeówas, and swunon sumne, sumne hig ofslógon, sumne hig ofterfodon. Ðá sende he eft ððre þeówas, sêlran þonne þá ærran wæron; þá dydon hig þam gelice. Át nyhstan he sende hys sunu him tó, and cwæð, Hig forwandiað thát hig ne dôn mínum suna swá. Witodlice þá þá tylian þone sunu gesáwon, þá cwædon hig betweox hym, Ðes ys yrfenuma; uton gán, and ofsléan hyne, and habban us hys æhta. Ðá námon hig and ofslógon hyne, and áwurpon wiðútan þone wingearð.

NOTES.

Yrfenuma, from *yrf*e, inheritance, and *níman*, to take; hence, an heir.—*Uton gán*, let us go.

SECTION VIII.

THE ILLUSTRATION OF HUMILITY.

[Matt., Ch. xviii., Vs. 1-6.]

On þære tide genealāhton hys leorningcnyhtas tō þam Hælende and cwædon: Hwā wenst þū ys yldra on heofena rice? And þā clypode se Hælend ænne lytling and gesette on heora midlen and cwæð; Sōðlice ic secge eow, Būton ge beon gecyrrede and gewordene swā swā lytlingas, ne gā ge on heofena rice. Swā hwylc swā hyne geeāðmet swā þæs lytling, se ys mǣra on heofena rice. And swā hwylc swā ænne þýlicne lytling on minum naman onfēhð, se onfēhð me. Sōðlice se þe beswicð ænne of þyssum lytlingum þe on me gelyfað, betere hym ys þæt ān cweornstān sý to hys sweoran gecnyt, and sig besenced on sæs grund.

NOTES.

Lyttling, a diminutive formed from *lytel*.

SECTION IX.

THE UNMERCIFUL SERVANT.

[Matt., Ch. xviii., Vs. 23-35.]

Forðām is heofena rice ānlic þam cyninge þe hys þeowas gera-degode. And þā he þæt gerād sette, hym wās ān brōht se hym sceolde tyn þusend pūnda. And þā he nāfde hwanon he hyt agulde, hyne hēt hys hlāford gesyllan, and hys wif and hys cild, and eall þæt he āhte. Þā astrehte se theow hyne and cwæð: Hlāford, hafa geðyld on me, and ic hyt þe eall agylde. Þā gemiltsode se hlāford hym and forgeaf hym þone gylt. Þā se þeowa ūteode, he gemette hys esenðeowan se hym sceolde ān hund penega: and he nām hyne þā, and forþrysmode hyne and cwæð; Āgif þæt þū me scealt. And þā astrehte hys esenðeowa hyne, and bād hyne and þus cwæð; Geðyldega, and ic hyt þe eall āgife. He þā nolde; ac firde and wearp hyne on cweartern, oððāt he hym eall āgife. Þā gesāwon hys esenðeowas þæt þā wurdon hig swýðe geunrotsode, and comon and sædon heora hlāforde calle þā

dæde. Ðā clypode his hlāford hyne, and cwæð tō him, Eálā þú lýðra þeowa! ealne þinne gylt ic þe forgeaf, forðām þe þū me bæde: hū ne gebyrede þe gemiltsian þinum efenðeowan, swā swā ic þe gemiltsode? Ðā wās se hlāford yrre, and sealde hyne þam witerum, ōððāt he eall agulde. Swā þeð mīn se heofonlica Fāder, gif ge of eowrum heortum eowrum brōðrum ne forgyfað.

NOTES.

Cynige, dat. gov. by *ānlic*; Gr. Rule 23.—*Punda*, gen. plu. gov. by *þāsend*; Gr. Rule 27.—*Gebyred*, used impersonally.

SECTION X.

BEHEADING OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

[Matt., Ch. xiv., Vs. 3-12.]

Sōðlice Herodes nām Johannem and geband hyne, and sette on cwerter, forðām wife Herodiaden Philippes hys brōðer. Johannes hym sæde: Nys þe alyfed hig tō wife tō habbane. And þā he hyne ofsleān wolde, he ādrēd hym þāt folc, forðām þe hig hāfdon hyne for ānne witegan. Ðā on Herodes gebyrddäge, tumbude þære Herodiadiscan dōhter befōran hym, and hyt licode Herode. Ðā behēt he mid āðe, hyre tō syllane swā hwāt swā heo hyne bāde. Ðā cwæð heo, fram hyre mēder gemyngod; Syle me on ānum disce, Johannes heāfod, þās Fulluhteres. Ðā wās se cyning geūntrotsud forðām āðe, and forðām þe hym sæton mid; and he āsende þā and beheāfdode Johannem on þam cwerterne. And man brōhte þā hys heāfod on ānum disce, and sealde þam mādene; and þāt māden hyre mēder. And þā genealāhton hys leorningcnyhtas and nāmon hys lichaman, and bebyrgdon hyne and comen and cyddon hyt þam Hælende.

NOTES.

Wife, dat. in app. with *Herodiaden*.—*Philippes*, the vernacular gen.—*Hym*, dat. Gr. Rule 81.—*Herode*, dat. Gr. Rule 81.—*Man, one, they*.—*Māden* subject of *sealde*, understood.

SECTION XI.

THE TWO BUILDERS

[Matt., Ch. vii., Vs. 24-27.]

Eornostelice, älc þāra þe þas nūn word gehýrð and þā wyrceð, bȳð gelic þam-wisan were, se hys hūs ofer stān getimbrode; þā com þār rēn, and mycel flōd, and þār bleowan windas and āhruron on þāt hūs and hyt nā ne féoll; sōðlice hyt wās ofer stān getimbrod. And älc þāra þe gehyrð þas mine word, and þā ne wyrceð, se bȳð gelic þam dȳsigan men, þe getimbrode hys hūs ofer sādceosel; þā rinde hyt, and þār com flōd, and bleowan windas, and āhruron on þāt hūs; and þāt hūs féoll, and hys hryre wās mycel.

SECTION XII.

THE WOE UPON CHORAZIN.

[Matt., Ch. xi., Vs. 20-24.]

Þā ongan he hyspan þā burga, on þam wæron gedōne manega hys mǣgena; forðām þe hyg ne dydon dædbōte: Wā þē, Corozaim! Wā þē Beðsaida! forðām gyf on Tyro and Syðōne wæron gedōne þā mǣgenu þe gedōne synd on eow, gefyrn hi dydon dædbōte on hæran and on axan. Deāh ic secge inc, Tyro and Syðōne bȳð forgyfenlicor on dōmes dæg þonne eow. And þū, Capharnaum, cwyst þū bȳst þū upahafen oð heofen, ac þū nyðerfærest oð helle; forðām gyf on Sodomalande wæron gedōne þā mǣgenu, þe gedōne synd on þē witodlice hig wunedon oð þysne dæg. De-āhlwǣðere ic secge eow, Þāt Sodomwara lande bȳð forgyfenlicre on dōmes dæg, þonne þē.

NOTES.

Þē, dat. Gr. Rule 53.—*Corozaim*, dat. in app. with þē.—*Tyro*, *Syðōne*, dats. gov. by *forgyfenlicor*; Gr. Rule 26.—*Eow* and *lande*, dats. as above.

SECTION XIII

THE TEMPTATION OF OUR SAVIOUR.

[Matt., Ch. iv., Vs. 1-11.]

Ðā wās se Hælend gelād fram gāste on wēsten, þāt he wære fram deōfle costnod. And þā þā he fāste feōwertig daga and feōwertig nihta, þā ongan hyne sýððan hingrian. And þā gen-ealāhte se costnigend and cwæð; Gif þū Godes Sunu sý, cweð þāt þās stānas tō hlāfe geweorðon. Ðā andswarode se Hælend; Hit ys āwriten, Ne leōfað se man be hlāfe ānum, ac be ālcum worde þe of Godes mūðe gāð. Ðā gebrōhte se deōfol hine on þā hālgan ceastre, and āsette hine ofer þās temples heāhnesse, and cwæð tō him; Gif þū Godes Sunu eart, āsend þē þonne nyðer; sōðlice hyt ys āwriten, Ðāt he his englum bebead be þē þāt hig þē on hyra handum berōn, þylās þe þin fōt āt stāne ātsporne. Ðā cwæð se Hælend eft tō him; Hyt ys āwriten, Ne costna þū Drihten þinne God. Eft se deōfol hine genām and lædde hinē on swiððe heāhne munt, and āteowde hym ealle middangeardes ricu and heora wuldor, and cwæð tō him: Ealle þās ic sylle þē gif þū feallende tō me gecadmetst. Ðā cwæð se Hælend tō him; Gāng þū Sceocca onbāc; sōðlice hit ys āwriten, Tō Drihtne þinum Gode þū þe geeaðmetsð, and him ānum þeowast. Ðā forlēt se deōfol hine and englas genealāhton and him þeōndon.

NOTES.

Wære, subj. after *þāt*; Gr. Rule 50.—*Daga*, *nihta*, gens. plu. Gr. Rule 27.—*Hinc—hingrian*, used impersonally; Gr. Rule 33.—*Tō hlāfe*, lit. *unto bread*, i. e., bread.—*Englum*, dat. Gr. Rule 36.—*Atsporne*, subj. after *þylās*.

SECTION XIV.

UNDUE ANXIETY ABOUT WORLDLY THINGS.

[Matt., Ch. vi., Vs. 24-34.]

Ne mæg nān man twām hlāfordum theowian: oððe he sōðlice ānne hatað and oðerne lufað; oððe he býð ānum gehýrsum and oðnum ungehýrsum. Ne mæg on ge Gode þeowian and woruld-welan: Forðām ic secge eow, Ðāt ge ne sýn ymbhydige eowre

sāwle, hwät ge eton; ne eówrun lichaman, mid hwām ge sȳn ymbsecrydde. Hū nys seó sáwl sélre þonne mete, and eówer lichama betera þonne þät reáf? Behcaldað heofenan fuglas; forðám þe hig ne sáwað, ne hig ne ripað, ne hig ne gadriað on berne; and eówer heofonlica Fäder hig fēt. Hū ne synd ge sélran þonne hig? Hwylc eówer mæg sôðlice geðencan þät he geeácniġe āne elne tō his ānlicnesse? And tō hwi synd ge ymbhrydige be reāfe? Besceāwiað āceres lilian, hū hig weaxað; ne swincað hig, ne hig ne spinnað; Ic secge eów sôðlice, Þät furðon Salomon on callum hys wuldre nās oferwriges swā swā ān of þysum. Sôðlice, gif āceres weóð, þät þe tōdæg ys, and bȳð tōmorgen on ofen āsend, God swā scryt, eala ge gehwādes geleāfen, þam mycle mā he scryt eów. Nellen ge eornostlice beón ymbhrydige þus cweðende, Hwät ete we? oððe hwät drince we? oððe mid hwām beó we oferwrigene? Sôðlice ealle þās þing þeóða secað: witodlice, eówer Fäder wāt þät ge ealra þyssa þinga beðurfon. Eornostlice sēcað ārest Godes rice and hys rihtwisnesse; and ealle þās þing eów beóð þārto geeacnode. Ne beó ge nā hōgiende ymb þā morgenlican neóde; sôðlice se morgenlica dæg cārað ymbhyne sylfne. Āghwylc dæg hāfð genoh on hys āgenum ymbhogan.

NOTES.

Hwāfordum, dat. gov. by *þenwian*; Gr. Rule 31.—*Ānne-oðerne*, accs.; *Anum-oðrum*, dats. gov. by the adjs. following them; Gr. Rule 26.—*Eów*, dat. gov. by *secge*; Gr. Rule 31.—*Syn*, subj. after *þāl*.—*Sāwle*, gov. by *ymbhrydige*; Gr. Rule 29.—*Tō hwī*, to what purpose?—*Nās*, for the use of the indic. after *þāl*, see Gr. Rule 51.—*Geleāfan*, gen. Gr. Rule 18.—*Þam mycle mā*, lit. *the much more*.—*Þinga*, gen. plu. gov. by *beðurfon*; Gr. Rule 30.—*Sylfne*, *self* or *sylf* is added to the personal pronouns to make them more determinative.

CHAPTER II.

FROM THE LIFE OF ST. GUTHLAC, HERMIT OF CROYLAND.

[The life of St. Guthlac, Hermit of Croyland, was originally written in Latin by one Felix, of whom nothing is with certainty known, further than what appears on the face of the work. Felix lived about A. D. 730. At Croyland, Felix had ample opportunity of gathering many traditions of St. Guthlac, who first settled in that wild spot; and he informs us, that he had the advantage of conversing with those who had been St. Guthlac's personal acquaintances. The Hermit died in A. D. 714, and Felix probably wrote his life a year or two after. The Anglo-Saxon version was made in the tenth century, and has been attributed to Alfric, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died A. D. 1006.]

SECTION I.

THE BIRTH OF ST. GUTHLAC.

On þam dagum Æðelredes þæs maran Cyningis Myrcna, wæs sum æðel man on þære behðeóðe Myrcnaréce; se wæs hátan Penwald. He wæs þæs yldestan and þæs æðhelstan cynnes þe Iclingas wæron genemmede. He wæs for worulde welig and mycele gestreón hæfde, and þáðá he welegost wæs and mæst gestreón hæfde, þá gyrnde he him his gemæccan tō nymanne. He him þá ána geceás on þára mædena heápe þe þær fígorost wæs and æðelstan cynnes; seó wæs gehátten Tette; and hi þá samod wæron ðð þone fyrst þæt God forsceawode þæt þæt wif mid bearne geeacnod wæs. Þá se tima com þæt heó þæt bearn cennan sceolde, þá sæmninga com tæcn of heofenum, and þæt bearn swýtelice mid inseglum beclysde; efne, men gesáwon áne hand on þam fíggerestan readan hiwe of heofonum cumende; and seó hæfde áne gyldene rôde, and wæs áteówod manegum mannum, and helde tōweard tōfóran þæs huses duru þær þæt eilde inne acenned wæs. Þá men þá calle þe þæt tæcn swútelicor geseón woldon and ongitan. Seó hand þá gewende mid þære rôde up tō heofonum. Þá men þá ealle on eorðan ástrehton, and God bredon þæt he heom geswutelían scolde

hwæt þæt tæcen and þæt forebeācn beōn scolde þe him þār swā færllice āteōwod wās. Ðā hi þā þæt gebed gefylled heafdon, þā com þār sum wif mid miccle rādlicnyssse yrnan of þam hāse þe þæt cild inne acenned wās, and cleópode, and cwæð þus tō þam mannum; Beoð ge staðelfāste and gehyrte, forðām þās tōwear-dan wuldres man on þisum middanearde hēr ys acenned. Ðā hi þā men þæt word gehýrdon, þā spræcon hig heom betwynan þæt þæt wære godcundlice tæcen þe þār ātwyed wās, forðon þe þæt bearn þār acenned wās. Sume hig þonne cwædon þæt þurh godeunde stihtunge þære ēcan eadignysse him wære seō gifu forestihtod, þās hāliges tæcnes þe him āt his acennednyssse ātywad wās. Wæron men swiðe wundriende be þære wisan and be þam tæcne þe þār ātywed wās; and efne ær þon þe sunne on sette eode hit wās ofer eall middel England cūð and mære.

NOTES.

Cynnes, gen. of *condition*; Gr. Rule 18.—*Him*, indirect object of *nymanne*; *nymanne*, the part. gov. by *tō*.—*Cumende*, pres. part. agreeing with *hand*.—*Geseōn*, infin. gov. by *wolden*.—*Beōn*, infin. gov. by *scolde*.—*Com-yrnan*, iit. came to run, i. e., came running.

SECTION II.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Mid þam þe seō yld com þæt hit spræcan mihte āfter cnihtwisan, þonne wās he nawhit hefig, ne unhýrsum his yldrum on wordum, ne þam þe hine feldon, nānigum oððe yldran oððe gingran. Ne he cnihtlice gālmysse nās begangende, ne idele spellunge folclícra manna, ne ungeliclice olācunge, ne leāslicetunge; ne he mistlice fugela sangas ne wurðode, swā oft swā cnihtlicu yldo begæð. Ac on his scearpnysse þæt he weoð, and wearð glād on his ānsýne, and hluttur and clæne on his mōde, and bilwite on his þeawum. Ac on him wās se scima gāstlicre beorhtnyssse swā swýðe soīnende, þæt ealle þā men þe hine gesāwon on him gaseōn mihton þā þing þe him tōwearde wæron. Ðā wās āfter siðfate þæt mægen on him weoð and gestiðode on his geōgoðe, þā gemunde he þā strangan dæda þara unmanna and þara woruldrumena; he þā, swā he of

slæpe omwoce, wearð his môd oncyrrad, and he gesomnode miccle scôle and werod his geðoftena and hys esenhæfdlingas, and him sylf tō wāpnūm feng. Ðā wræc he his iſðancas on his feondum, and heora burh bærude and heora tūnas oferhergode; and he wide geond eorðan menigfeald wāl felde and slōh and of manum heora āhta nām. Ðā wās he semninga innan mǣnnod godecundlice and lǣred þāt he þā word hēte, calle þā he swā he hit þriddan dæl āgīfan þam mannūm þe he hit ær ongenāmd. Ðā wās ymbe nigon winter þās þe he þā ehtnyse begangende wās se cadiga Guðlac and he hine sylfne betweox þises andweardan middaneardes wealcān dwelode.

NOTES.

Hit, it, the child Guthlac.—*Nānigum*, dat. dependent upon *unhyrsum*.—*Yldran, gingran*, dats. in app. with *nānigum*.—*Beorhtnyse*, gen. gov. by *scīma*.—*Him*, for *him*, the indirect object.—*He þā*; this is an instance of the figure *Anacoluthon*, used to denote a change in the construction of a sentence. *He*, the principal nominative, has no verb of which it is the subject, while *mōd* is the subject of *wearð*; and the second *he* is the subject of *onwoce*.—*After he swā*, supply *genām*, *had taken*.—*The, from whom*.

SECTION III.

GUTHLAC'S CHANGE OF LIFE.

Ðā gelamp sume nihte mid þam þe he com of farendum wege, and he his þā wōrigan lima reste, and he menig þing mid his mōde þohte; þā wās he færinga mid Godes ēge onbyrd, and mid gāstlicre lufan his heorte innan gefylled; and mid þý he āwoc he geðohte þā caldan cyninges þe in wæron, þurh earmlicne deað and þurh sārlicne ūtgang þās manfullan lifes, þe þās woruld forlēt; and þā micclan welan þe hig ārhwilon āhton he gescāh on hrǣdlicnyse ealle gewitan; and he gescāh his āgen līf dāghwamlīc tō þam ende ēfstan and scyndan. Ðā wās he sāmninga mid þam godeundan ēgesan innan swā swýðe onlyrded, þāt he andette Gode gif he him þās mergendāges geunnan wolde, þāt he his þeow beón wolde. Mid þý þære nihte þýstro gewiton and hit dāg wās, þā ārās he and hine sylfne getācnode insegle Cristes rōde. Ðā beád he his gefeum þāt hi fundon him óðerne ealdorman and lātteow

hira geferscipe; and he him andette and sæde þæt he wolde beón Cristes þeów. Mid þām þe his geferan þās word gehyrdon þā wæron hi swiðe wundriende, and swýðe forhte forðām wordum þe hi þær gehyrdon; þā hi ealle tō him áluton and hine bædon þæt he nāfre þā þing swā gelæste swā he mid wordum gecwæð. He þā hwāðere heora worda ne gimde, ac þæt ilce þæt he ær geðohte þæt he þæt forðlæstan wolde; barn him swā swýðe innan þære Godes lufan þæt nā lās þæt an þæt he þās woruld forseáh, ac swilce hys yldrena gestreón and his eard, and þa sylfan his heafod-gemacan þæt he þæt eall forlét. Þā he was feówer and twentig wintra eald, þā forlét he ealle þās woruldglanga, and eallne his hiht on Crist gesette; and þā áfter þon þæt he firde tō mynstre þe ys gecweden Hyrpadún, and þær þā gerýnelican sceare onfeng. Sce. Petres þās apostoles under Ælfðryðe abbodysan; and syððan he tō sceare and tō þam munuclif feng, hwät he nānigre wítan onbitan nolde þe druncennys þurh cōme. And þā for þan þingum hine þā bróðra hatedon, þý he swā forhābbende wās: and þā raðe syððan hi þā hlutturlicnysse his môdes, and þā clænnysse his lifes ongeáton, þæt hig ealle hine lufedon. Wās he on ánsinc mycel and on lichaman clæne, wynsum on his môde, and wlitig on ánsýne; he wās liðe and gemetfäst on his worde, and he wās geðyldig and eádmód; and á seó godecunde lufu on hys heortan hát and byrnende. Mid þý he þā wās in stafas and on leornunge getogen, þā girnde he his sealmas tō leornianne; þā wæron þā wæstmberendan breóst þās eádigan weres mid Godes gife gefyllede and mid þam lareówdóme þās heán magistres Godes þat he wās on godecundlican þeódscipe getýd and gelæred.

NOTES.

Nihte, dat. of time when; Gr. Rule 23.—*Mid þy*, as soon as.—*Insegle*, instrumental case; Gr. Rule 23.—*Geferscipe*, indirect object in the dat.—*Sylfan*, even.—*Wintra*, gen. plu.; Gr. Rule 19.—*Hyrpadún*, Repton in Derbyshire, once famous for its monastery, and as the capital city and burial place of the kings of Mercia.—*Sce.*, abbreviated from the gen. *Sanctus*.

SECTION IV.

GUTHLAC CHOOSES A HOME IN THE WILDERNESS.

Dā wās Tātwine gehāten sum man, sæde þā þāt he wiste sum eāland synderlice digle, þāt oft menige men eardian ongunnon, ac for menigfealdum brōgum and egsum, and for ānnýsse þās widgillan wēstenes þāt hit nūnig man ādreógan ne mihte, ac hit ilc forðan befluge. Mid þām þe se hālgā wer Guðlac þā word gehýrde, he bād sōna þāt he him þā stowe getæhte, and he thā sōna swā dyde; eode þā on scip, and þā firdon bāgen þurh þā rūgan fennas oð þāt hi comon tō þāre stowe þe man hāteð Cruwland: wās þāt land on middan þām wēstene swā gerād geseted þās foresādan fennes, swýðe digle, and hit swýðe feāwa men wiston būton þām ānum þe hyt him tæhte; swylc þār nāfre nānig man ær eardian ne mihte ær se eādiga wer Guðlac tōcom for þāre eardunga þara awerigedra gāsta. And he þā se eādiga wer Guðlac forhogode sōna þā costunge þāra awerigdra gāsta, and mid heofonlicum fultume gestrangod wearð, betwyx þā fenlican gewrido þās widgillan wēstenes, þāt he āna ongan eardian. Dā gelamp mid þāre godecundan stihunge, þāt he on þā tid Scc. Bartolomei þās apostoles þāt he com tō þam eālande, forðan he on eallum þingum his fultum sōhte. And he þā gelufode þāre stowe digel nyse, and he þā gehēt þāt he wolde ealle dagas his lifes þār on þam eālande Gode þeówian.

NOTES.

Cruwland, Crowland or Croyland.

SECTION V.

HIS STYLE OF LIVING.

Wās þār on þam eālande sum hlāw mycel ofer eorðan geworht, þone ylcan men iū geāra for feð swilnunga gedulfon and brācon. Dā wās þār on oðre sidan þās hlāwes gedolfen swylce mycel wāterseāð wære. On þam seāðe ufan se eādiga wer Guðlac him

hūs getimbrode, sōna fram fruman þās þe he þāt āncerscū gesæt. Ðā geðōte he þāt he nāðor ne wyllenes hrāgles ne linenes brūcan nolde, ac on fellenum gegyrelan þāt he wolde ealla his dagas his lifes ālifian; and he hit swā forðgelæstende wās. Ælce dāge wās his bigleofan swylc gemetegung of þære tide þe he þāt wēsten eardigan ongan, þāt he nāwhit ne onbyrigde būton berenne, hlāf and wāter, and þonne sunne wās on setle, þonne þigede he þā andlyfene þe he bigleófede.

CHAPTER III.

SELECTIONS FROM KING ALFRED'S OROSIUS.

SECTION I.

THE BRAZEN BULL OF PHALARIS.

On þam dagum wilnade sum æðelingc tō ricſianne in Argentine þære þeóde, Falores wās hāten; he wās of Sicilia þam lande, and mid ungemetlicre þinunge he wās þæt folc cwilmende, tō þon þæt hi him anbugon. Ðā wās þār sum árgeótere, se mihte dōn missenlica ánlícnessa; he þā se geótere gebeád þam æðelingc forðon þe he him cweman þóhte, þæt he him át þære þinunge fylstan wolde þe he þam folc donde wās. He þā swā dyde, and geweorhte ánes fearres ánlícnesses of áre, tō þon þonne hit hāt wære, and mon þā carman men on innan dōn wolde, hū se hlýn mæst wære, þonne hi þæt súsl þār on þrôwiende wæron, and eác þæt se æðelingc ágðer hāfde ge his plegan ge his gewill, þonne he þara manna tintrêgo óferhyrde. Ðā þæt þā onhæt wās, and eall gedōn swā se geótere þam æðelingc ær behêt, se æðelingc þæt þā sceáwode and cwæð, þæt þam weorce nānum men ær ne gerise bêt tō fandienne þonne þam wyrhtan þe hit worhte. Hét hine þā niman, and þār on bescúfan. For hwi beswicað nū men þās cristenan tida, and secgað þæt nū wyrsan tida syn þonne þā wæran; þā þeah hwā wære mid þam cýningum on hiora gewill yfel donde þæt hi swáðeáh át him ne meahton mid þý nāne áre findon. And nū cýningas and cáseras, þeah hwā wið hiora willan gegylte, hi þeah for Godes lufan, be þās gyltes mād, forgifnesses dōð.

SECTION II.

EÁSTLAND AND ITS CUSTOMS.

Þæt Eástland is swýðe mycel, and þær bið swýðe manig burh, and on álcere byrig bið cyninge; and þær bið swýðe mycel hunig and fiscað, and se cyning and þá ricostan men drincað myran meolc, and þá unspedigan and þá þeówan drincað medo. Þær bið swýðe mycel gewinn betweónan him; and ne bið þær nánig ealo gebrowen mid Estum, ac þær bið medo genoh.

And þær is mid Estum þeáw, þonne þær bið man deáð, þæt he lið inne unforbärned mid his magum and freóndum mónáð, ge hwilum twégen; and þá cyningas and þá óðre heáðungene men swá micle lencg swá hi máran spéda habbað; hwilum healf gear þæt hi beóð unforbärned, and liegað bufan eorðan on hyra húsum. And ealle þá hwile þe þæt lic bið inne, þær sceal beón gedrync and plega, óð þone dæg þe hi hine forbärnað. Þonne þý ylcán däge hi hine tó þám áde bēran wyllað, þonne tóðelað hi his feóh, þæt þær tó láfe bið áfter þam gedrynce and þam plegan, on fif óððe syx, hwýlum on má, swá swá þær feós andefen bið. Álecgáð hit þonne forhwäga on ánre mile, þonne mæstan dæl fram þam tūne, þonne óðerne, þonne þāne þriddam, óð þe hyt eall aled bið on þære ánre mile; and sceall beón se lásta dæl nyht þam tūne, þe se deáda man on lið.

Þonne sceolon beón gesamnode ealle þá men þe swyftoste hors habbað on þam lande, forhwäga on fif milum, óððe on syx milum fram þam feó. Þonne ärnað hy ealle tóweard þam feó; þonne cymeð se man se þæt swifte hors hafað tó þam ærestan dæle, and tó þam mæstan, and swá älc áften óðrum, óð hit bið eall genumen; and se nimð þone listan dæl se nyht þam tūne þæt feóh gearneð; and þonne rideð älc hys weges mid þam feó, and hyt móðan habban eall; and forðý þær beóð þá swiftan hors ungefóhge dyre. And þonne hys gestreón beóð þus eall áspended, þonne byrð man hine út, and forbärneð mid his wæpnum and hrägle; and swiðors ealle hys spéda hy forspendað, mid þan langan legere þäs deáðan mannes inne, und þäs þe hy be þani wegum alecgáð þe þá fremdan tóärnað, and nimað.

And þæt is mid Estum þeáw, þæt þær sceal álces geðeódes man beón forbärneð; and gyf þær man an bân findeð unforbärned, hi hit sceolan miclum gebétan. And þær is mid Eástum an mägð þæt hi magon cýle gewyrcean, and þý þær liegað þá deádan men swá lange and ne fuliað þæt hy wyrcað þone cýle hine on; and þeáh man ásette twégen fátels full ealað oððe wátteres, hy gedóð þæt óðer bið óferfrozen, sam hit sý sumor, sam winter.

NOTES.

Ðá, the article before the proper name.—*Eastland*; the Estas dwelt upon the shores of the Baltic sea to the east of the Vistula.—*Inne*, within (the house).—*Mónað*, acc. of time *how long*; Gr. Rule 20.—*Twégen*, acc. plu. agreeing with *mónaðas*, understood.—*Dáge*, instrumental; Gr. Rule 20.—*Tó lafe*, what is left.—*Ðe-on*, in which (dwelling).—*Weges*, gen. Gr. Rule 21. *Man*, they.—*Sý*, subj. after *sam*; Gr. Rule 50.

SECTION III.

THE IMMOLATION OF CURTIUS.

Áfter þyson, on þám ylcan geáre, tóhlað seó eorðe binnan Rómebyrig; þá sædon heora biscopas eft, þæt heora godas badon, þæt him mon sealde áne cucenne mann, þá him þuhte þæt hy heora deádra tó lyt háfdon. And seó eorðe swá giniende báð, óð þæt Marcus, þe óðhre namon hátte Curtius, mid horse and wæpnum þær oninnan besceat, and heo siððan tógáðere behlað.

NOTES.

Þyson=*þysum*, dat.—*Eft sædon*, lit. *said back*, answered.

SECTION IV.

THE DESTRUCTIVE MONSTER.

Ðá he ærest þiðer mid fyrde farende wás, þá gewicode he neáh áne eá seó wás hátan Bagrada, þá com of þam wátære an nídre seó wás ungemetlice micel, and þá menn calle ofslóh þe neáh þam wátære comon. Ðá gegaderade Regulus calle þá scyttan þe on þam fárelde wæron, þæt hy mon mid flánum ófercome; ac þonne

hy mon slóh oððe sceat, þonne glád hit on þam scillum, swilce hit wære sméðe isen. Ðá hét he mid þam palistas, mid þam hy wealas brücan, þonne hy on fæstenne fuhton, þät hire mon mid þam þwires onwurpe. Ðá wearð hire mid anum wyrpe, an ribb forod, þät heo siððan mægen ne hæfde hy tō gescyldanne, ac raðe þæs heo wearð ofslagen; forðon hit is nādrenā gecynd, þät heora mægen and heora fēðe bið on heora ribbum, swā oððera creópendra wyrma bið on heora fōtum. Ðá heo gefylleð wās, he hét hy behyldan, and þā hýde to Rōme bringan, and hy þär tō mærcðe āðenian, forðon heo wās hundtwelftiges fōtā lang.

NOTES.

Hit, it, i. e. the missile.—*Tō mærcðe*, for wonder.—*Fōla*, gen. of measure; Gr. Rule 19.—The *Bagrada* was a river of Africa, flowing between Utica and Carthage.

SECTION V.

THE DEATH OF ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

Heo þā Cleopatra hét ādelfan hyre byrigenne, and þär oninnan eode. Ðá heo þäron gelegen wās, þā hét heo niman up þā nādran, and dōn tō hire eārme, þät heo hi ābite, forðon þe þäre nādran gecynd is þät ālc uht þäs þe heo abit se al his lif on slæpe geendian, and heo for þam swā dyde þät heo nolde hi man drife biðforan þam triumphan wið Rōmeward. Ðá Antonius geseāh þät heo hi tō deaðe gyrede, þā ofsticode he līne sylfne, and bebeād þät hine man on þā ylcan byrgenne tō hire swā samceuce aleggde.

SECTION VI.

NERO AND THE BURNING OF ROME.

Āfter þam þe Rōmeburh getimbred wās viii. hund wintra and ix., feng Nero tō Romana anwealde, and hine hæfde xliii. geār; and he hæfde gyt mā unðeāwa þonne his eām hæfde ær Caius, tōeācon þam mænigfealdum bismrum þe he donde wās. He hét āt sumon cyrre onbārnan Rōmebyrig, and bebeād his agenum mannum þät hi simble gegripon þäs liegendan feós, swā hi mæst mihtan, and tō

him brohton, þonne hit man útōðbrude; and gestōð him sylf on þam hystan torre þe þārbinnan wās, and ongan dagas byrnende and vii. niht. Ac he wrāc his ungewealdes, ærest on þāre byrig heora misdæda, þāt hi Petrus and Paulus gemartredan, and siððon on him sylfum, þā he hine ofstang. He wās manna ærest ehtend cristenra manna. Åfter his fylle wearð þara cāsara mægð ðōðscal-
len.

[King Alfred had an enthusiastic desire for the study of the history of foreign nations and the condition of distant lands, as well as an anxious earnestness to familiarize his people with every kind of useful knowledge. This induced him to reproduce in his native tongue the then widely celebrated universal history, entitled *The Chronicle of the World*, written in Latin by Orosius, a Spanish priest. Accident first led Orosius, who was not distinguished for learning, to undertake the office of historiann. In the year A. D. 410, he became acquainted with Augustine, who at that time was engaged on the eleventh book of his theological work, *De Civitate Dei*. Augustine persuaded his friend to write a historical work with the design of supporting his own refutation of the charge made by the heathen writers against Christianity, that it had brought complete ruin upon the Roman Empire; therefore Orosius, in compliance with the request, commenced the work, beginning with the first man, and bringing down the calamities of all the people of every country to the time of the Goths, Alaric and Athaulf, the scourges of Rome. The object of the book recommended it to the favor of the orthodox clergy, who turned with aversion from all better sources of historical instruction. Alfred, in his version, selected only those portions of Orosius which would be of most use to his people. Besides the omissions, there are in almost every chapter various alterations, repetitions, or additions. As regards the northern part of Europe, Alfred was better acquainted with its true geography than was Orosius; hence his description of those countries where the German language was spoken was more reliable. Alfred added to the history of Orosius two very important accounts, one given by Ohthere, of Scandinavia, and the other by Wulfstan, of a journey to Trusoy, probably situated in modern Prussia.

In point of style, King Alfred's translations may be regarded as the purest specimens we possess of Anglo-Saxon prose writing. The version of the history of Orosius was probably made between the years A. D. 885-890.]

CHAPTER VII.

SELECTIONS FROM KING ALFRED'S BOETHIUS.

SECTION I.

THE FICKLENESS OF FORTUNE.

Hwý þú lá Drihten æfre woldest þæt seó wyrd swá hwyrfan sceolde. Heo þreáð þá unscildigan and nauht ne þeáð þam scildigum. Sittað manfulle on heáhsetlum and hálig under heora fōtum þrycað. Sticiað gehýdde beorhte crāftas and þá unrihtwisān tælað þá rihtwisān. Nauht ne deregað monnum māne ūðas, ne þæt leāse lot þē beóð mid þam wrencum bewrigen. Forðām went nū-fulneáh eall moncyn on tweónunga, gif seó wyrd swá hweorfan mōt on yfelra manna gewill, and þú heore nelt stiran. Eala mín Drihten þú þe ealle gesceafta ófersihst, háwa nū milde-lice on þās earman eorðan, and eác on eall moncyn : forðām hit nū eall winð on þam ýðum þisse worulde.

SECTION II.

THE FOLLY OF UNSEASONABLENESS.

Forðan eall þæt mon untidlice onginð, nāfð hit no áltæwne ende. Þonne þāre sunnan scima on Augustus mōnðe hātast scinð ; þonne dýsegað se þe þonne wile hwilc sæd óðfāstan drīum furum. Swá dēð eác se þe wintregum weðerum wile blōsman sēcan. Ne miht þú wīn wringan on midne winter, þeáh þe wel lyste wearmes mustes.

SECTION III.

HINDRANCES TO TRUE WISDOM.

Lôca nû be þære sunnan, and eac be ôðrum tunglum; þonne sweartan wolcnu him befôran gâð, ne magon hi þonne heora leôht sellan. Swâ eac se sûtterna wind hwilum miclum storme gedrefað þâ sæ þe ær wæs smylte wedere glâshlutru on tô seôgne. Ðonne heo þonne swâ gemenged wyrð mid þân ýðum, þonne wyrð heo swiðe hraðe ungladu. Ðeáh heo ær gladu wære on tô lôcienne. Hwät eac se bróc, þeáh he swiðe of his riht ryne, þonne þær micel stân wealwiende of þam heáhan munte on innan scalð, and hine tódælð, and him his riht rynes wiðstent. Swâ dôð nû þâ þeóstro þínre gedrefednesse wiðstandan minum leóhtum lárum. Ac gif þú wilnige on rihtum geleáfan þät sôðe leóht oncnáwan; afyr fram þò þâ yfelan sælða and þâ unnettan, and eac þâ unnettan ungesælða and þone yflan ége þisso worulde; þät is þät þú þò ne ánhebbe on ófermetto on þínre gesundfulnesse and on þínre orsorgnesse; ne eft þò ne geortrywe nânes gódes ou nânre wiðerweardnesse. Forðám þät mód siemle bið gebunden mid gedrefednesse, þär þissa twéga yfela auðer ricsað.

SECTION IV.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF COVETOUSNESS.

Ðeáh þäm feóhgitsera cume swâ fela welena swâ þara sandcoma beóð be þisum sæclifum, oððe þara steorrena þò þeóstrum nihtum scínað, ne forlæt he þeáh no þâ seófunga þät he ne se-ósfge his eormða. Ðeáh nû God gefylle þara welegra monna willan ge mid golde, ge mid seolfre, ge mid eallum deórwyrdnessum, swâ þeáh ne bið se þurst gefylled heora gitsunga, ac seó grundease swelgend hüfð swiðe manegu wæste holu on tô gadrienne. Hwâ mäg þäm wédendan gytsera genoh forgifan? Swâ him mon mære selð, swâ hine mâ lyst.

SECTION V.

INSTABILITY OF HUMAN AFFAIRS.

Þá ongan se wiśdóm singan and giddode þus; þonne seó sunne on hádrum heofone beorhtost scineð, þonne ađeóstriað calle steorran, forðám þe heora beorhtnes ne beóð nán beorhtnes for hire. Þonne smylte bláweð súðan westan wind, þonne weaxað swiðe hraðe feldes bloman; ac þonne se stearca wind cymð norðan cástan, þonne toweórpð he swið hraðe þære rosan wlite. Swá oft þone tó smylton se þis norðan windes fyst onstyreð. Eálá, þät nán wuht nis fäste stondendes weorces á wuniende on worulde.

SECTION VI.

THE TRUE VALUE OF EARTHLY PLEASURES.

Swiðe neárewa sent and swiðe heánlice þá menniscan gesælða; forðám ððer twêga oððe hie náfre tó nānum men ne becumað, oððe hi þār náfre fästlice ne þurhwuniað swelca swelce hi ær tó coman. Þät ic wille hēr be äftan sweotolor gereccan. We witon þät sume mägōn habban älles woruld welan genog, ac hi habbað þeah sceáme þās welan, gif hi ne beóð swá äðle on gebyrdum swá hi woldon. Sume beóð swiðe äðle and wicdúðe on heora gebyrdum, ac hi beóð mid wädle and mid hendē ofðrycte and geunrót-sode, þät him wære leófre þät hi wæran unäðle þonne swá earne, gif hit on heora anwealde wære. Manege beóð þeah ägðer ge full äðele ge full welige, and beóð þeah full unröte þonne hi ððer twêga, oððe wif habbað him gemäc, oððe him gemece nabbað. Manige habbað genog gesælilice gewifod, ac for bearnleste, eallne þone welan þe hi gegaderigað hi läfað främdum tó brúcanne, and hi beóð forðám unröte. Sume habbað bearn genoge, ac þá beóð hwílum unhäle, oððe yfele and unweorð, oððe hraðe gefarað, þät þä eldran forðam guorniað ealle heora woruld. Forðám ne mäg nān mon on þisse lif eallunga geräd beón wið his wyrd. Þeah he nū nānwuht ealles nābbe ymbe tó sorgienne, þät him mäg tó sorge, þät he nüt hwät him tōweard bið, hwäðer þe gōd þe yfel, þon mā

þe þú wistest; and eac þät þät he þonne gesælllice brýcð, he ondræt þät he sceyle forlætan. Getæo me nū sumne mann þāra þe þe gesælegost þince, and on his selfwille sý swiðhost gewiten; ic þe gerece swiðe hraðe þät þú ongitst þät he bið for swiðe lyðum þingum oft swiðe ungemetlice gedrêfed; gif him ænig wuht bið wið his willan, oððe wið his gewunan, þeah hit nū lytles hwät seó buton he tó ælcum men mäge gedón þone he irne on his willan. Wundrum lytel mæg gedón þone eallra gesæligestan mon hēr for worulde, þät he wend þät his gesælða sien oððe swiðe gewanode oððe mid ealle forlórene.

SECTION VII.

THE WORTH OF TRUE HUMILITY.

Se þe wille fäst hūs timbrian, ne sceall he hit nū settan upon þone hehstan cnol; and se þe wille godcundne wisdôm sēcan, ne mæg he hine wið ôfermetta. And eft se þe wille fäst hūs timbrian, ne sētte he hit on sandbeorhas. Swā eac gif þā wisdôm timbrian wille, ne sete þā hine uppan þā gitsunga; forðām swā swā sigende sond þonne rén swylgð, swā swylgð seó gitsung dreósendan welan þisses middangeardes, forðām heo hiora simle bið ðurstegu. Ne mæg hūs náht lange standan on þam heán munte, gif hit full ungemetlic wind gestent; náft þät þät te on þam sigendan sonde stent for swiðlicum réne. Swā eac þät mennisce môð bið undere-ten and aweged of his stede þonne hit se wind strongra geswinca ástyroð, oððe se rén ungemetlices ymbhogan. Ac se þe wille habban þā écan gesælða, he sceal fleón þone frecnan wlite þisses middangeardes, and timbrian þät hūs môdes on þam fūstan stāne eac-metta. Forðām þe Crist eardað on þære dene eádmôðnesse and on þam gemynde wisdômes. Forðām simle se wisa mon eall his lif læt on gefean unonwendendlice and orsorh, þonne he forsihð ágðer ge þās eorðlican gôð ge eac þa yflu, and hopað tó þam tó-weardam þät sint þā écan. Forðām þe God hine gehelt aghwonan singallice wuniende on his môdes gesælðum; þeah þe se wind þara earfoða and seó singale gēmen þissa woruld selða him on-blāwe.

SECTION VIII.

THE GLORIES OF THE GOLDEN AGE.

Þá seó gescadwisnes þá þis spell asæd hūfde, þá ongan heo singan and þus cwæð; Eála, hū gesælig seó forme eld wæs þises middangeardes þá ælcum men þuhte genog on þære eorðan wæstmum. Næron þá welige hāmas, ne mistlice swotmettas ne drincas; ne diórwyrcra hrægla hi ne girndan, forðām hi þá git næran, ne hio nānwuht ne gesāwon, ne ne gehêrdon. Ne gēmdon hie nānes f̆frenlustes, bûton swiðe gemetlice þá gecynd beeóðan. Ealne weg hi áton æne on dæg and þæt wæs tō æfennes. Treówa wæstmas hi áton and wyrta. Nalles scir win hi ne druncan, ne nānne wātan hi ne cūðon wið hunige menga, ne seolocenra hrægla mid mistlicum bleówum hi ne gimdon. Ealne weg hi slēpon úte on triówa secá-dum. Ilúterra wella wāter hi druncon. Ne geseáh nān cēpa eáland ne weroð, ne gehêrde nōn mōnþá get nānne sciphre ne furðon ymbe nān gefeoht sprēcan. Ne seó eorðe þá get besmiten mid ofslegenes monnes blóde, ne mon furðum gewundod. Ne monn ne geseáh þá get yfel willende men; nāne weorðscipe nāfdon, ne hi nōn mon ne lufode. Eála þæt úre tida nū ne mihtan weorðan swilce! Ac nū manna gitsung is swá byrnende, swá þæt f̆yr on þære helle, seó is on þam munte þe Ætne hātte, on þam ieglande þe Sicilia hātte. Se munte bið simle swefle birnende, and calla þá neáh stowa þær ymbútan forbærnð. Eála, hwæt se forma gitsere wære þe ærest þá eorðan ongan delfan áfter golde, and áfter gim-mum, and þá frecnan deórwurðnessa funde þe ær beh̆yd wæs and beh̆elod mid þære eorðan.

SECTION IX.

VAIN FAME AND UNPROFITABLE GLORY.

Swā hwā swā wilnige tō habbenne þone idelan hlisan and þone unnyttan gilp, behealde he on feowerbealfe his hū wīdgille þās heofones hwealfa bið, and hū neára þāre eorðan stede is, þeáh heo us rúm þince. Donne mæg hine scamian þāre brædunge, forðām he hine ne mæg furðum tóbrædan ofer þā neárwān eorðan ānc. Ealā, ofermōdan hwī ge wilnigen þāt ge underlūtan mid eowrum swiran þāt deaðlicne geoc? oððe hwī ge seón on swā idelan geswince, þāt ge woldon eowerne hlisan tóbrædan ofer swā manega þeóða? Þeáh hit nū gebýrige þāt þā ūtemēstan þióða eowerne naman upahebban and on manig þeóðisc eow hērigen; and þeáh hwā wexc mid micelre āðelcundnesse his gebyrda, and þeó on calum welum, and on eallum wlencum, ne se deað þeáh swelces ne rêcð; ac he forsiehð þā āðhelo, and þone rican gelice and þone heánan of swelgð, and swā gecmnet þā rican and þā heánan. Hwāt sint nū þās fōremēran and þās wisan goldsmiðes bān Welondes? Forðý ic cwæð þās wisan, forðý þam crāftigan ne mæg nāfre his crāft lōsigan, ne hine mon ne mæg þonne êð on him geniman þe mon mæg þā sunnan awendan of hiere stede. Hwār sint nū þās Welondes bān, oððe hwā wāt nū hwār hi wæron? Oððe hwār is nū se fōremēra and se aræda Rōmwara heretoga se wās hātan Brutus, oððe naman Cassius? oððe se wisa and fāstræda Cato, se wās eác Romana heretoga? Se wās openlice uðwita. Hū ne wāran þās gefyrn forðgewitene? and nān mon nāt hwār hi nū sint. Hwāt is heora nū tō lāfe, būtan se lytla hlisa and se nama mid ðeáum stafum āwriten? And þāt git wyrse is þāt we witon manige foremare and gemyndwyrðe weras, forðgewitene þe swiðe feáwa manna ā ongit. Ac manige licggað deáde mid ealle forgitene, þāt se hlisa hie furðum cúðe ne gedêð. Þeáh ge nū wēnen and wīlian þāt ge lange libban scylan hēr on worulde hwāt bið eow þonne þý bet? Hū ne cymð se deað, þeáh þe he latē cume, and adêð eow þisse worulde? And hwāt forstent eow þonne se gilp, hūru þam þe se āsterra deað gegripð and on êcnesse gehāft?

SECTION X.

JOYS THE GREATER, AFTER SORROWS.

Swā hwā swā wille sáwan wēstembære land, atíó ærest of þā þornas and þā fyrsas and þāt fearn and ealle þā weód þe he gesiо þāt þam ácerum derigen, þāt se hwæte mäge þý bet weaxan. Eác is þeós bisen tо geðcenne, þāt is þāt álcum men þincð huniges biо bread þý weorodra, gif he hwéne ær biteres onbirigð. And eft smylte weder bið þý þancwyrðre, gif hit hwéne ær stearce stormas and norðan windas, and micle rénas and snāwas. And þancwyrðre bið eác þās dāges leóht for þāre égeslican þiостro þāre nihte, þonne hit wāre gif nān niht nāre. Swā bið eác micle þe winsumre siо sóðe gesælð tо habbenne áfter þam eormðum þisses andweardan lifes. And eác micle þý èð þú miht þā sôðan gesaelða gecnāwan and tо hiora cýððe becuman, gif þú ærest awyrtwalast of þinum móde þā leásan gesaelða, and hi ofatihst þone grund. Siððan þú hi þonne gecnāwan miht, þonne wāt ic þāt þú ne wilnast nānes ôðres þinges ôfer þā.

SECTION XI.

THE WORTH OF SELF-CONTROL.

Ðe þe wille fulllice anweald ágan, he sceal tilian ærest þāt he hābbe anweald his ágenes môdes, and ne sie tо ungerisenlice underðeód his undeáwum; and adô of his móde ungerisenlice ymbhogan forlāte þā seofunga his eormða. Ðeáh he nú ricsige ôfer eallne middangeard from eástewardum ôð westewardne, from Indeum, þāt is se súðeást ende þisses middaneardes, ôð þāt iland þe we hātað Thyle, þāt is on þam norðwest ende þisses middaneardes, þār ne bið nawðer ne on sumera niht, ne on wintra dāg; þeáh he nú þis ealles wealde, nāfð he no þe māran anweald, gif he his ingeðances anweald nāfð, and gif he hine ne warenað wið þā undeáwas þe we ær ymbspræcon.

SECTION XII.

HUMAN EQUALITY.

Hwät calle men hæfdon gelicne fruman forðām hi calle coman of ānum fader and of ānre mēder; calle hi beoð git gelice ācennede. Nis þæt nān wundor forðām þe ān God is fader callra gesceafta, forðhām he hi ealle gesceop and calra welt. Se scilð þære sunnan leóht, and þam mōnan, and eallo tungla geset. He gesceop men on eorðan, gegaderode þā sǣula and þone lichoman mid his þam anwealde, and calle menn gesceop emn āðele on þære fruman gecynde. Hwi ofermōdige ge þonne ofer oðre men for eowrum gebyrdum bāton ānweorce, nū ge nānne ne māgon mētan unāðelne, ac ealle sint emn āðele, gif ge willað þone fruman sceaft geðencan, and þone scippend, and siððan eower ālces acennednesse. Ac þā ryht āðelo bið on þam mōde, næs on þam flæsce, swā swā þe ær sædon. Ac ālc mon þe allunga underðeoded bið unðeāwum, forlāt his sceppend, and his fruman sceaft, and his āðelo, and þonan wyrð anāðelad oð þæt he wyrð unāðele.

SECTION XIII.

TRUE HAPPINESS IN GOD ONLY.

Eáladā, hū hefig and hū freccendlic þæt dýsig is þe þā carman men gedwelað and alæt of þam rihtan wege. Se weg is God. Hwāðer ge nū sēcan gold on treowum? Ic wāt þeáh þæt ge hit þār ne sēcað, ne finde ge hit nō; forðām þe ealle men witon þæt hit þār ne weaxt, þe mā þe gimmas weaxað on wingearðum. Hwāðer ge nū settan eower nett on þā hehstan dāne, þonne ge fiscian willað? Ic wāt þeáh þæt ge hit þār ne settað. Hwāðer ge nū eower hūndas and eower net út on þā sǣ lædon, þonne ge huntian willað? Ic wine þeáh þæt ge hi þonne setton up on dānum, and innon wudum. Hwät þæt is wundorlic þæt geornfulle men witon þæt hi sculon sēcan be sǣ waroðe, and be æā ofrum āgðer ge hwite gimmas ge reade and ālces cynnes gimcyn; and hi

witon eac on hwelcum wäterum, and on äghwelcra cā mūðum hi sculun sēcan fiscas; and ealne þisne andweardan welan hi witon hwär hi sēcan sculun, and þone swiðe unaðrotenlice sēcað. Ac hit is swiðe earmlic þing þät þa dýsegan men sint älcres dōmes swā blinde þät hi nyton hwär þā sōðan gesælða sint gehýdde, ne furðum nāne lustbærnesse nabbað hi tō sēcanne. Ac winað þät hi māgon on þissum lænan and on þissum deaðlicum þingum findan þā sōðan gesælða, þät is God. Ic nāt nū hū ic mäge heora dýsig eall swā sweotole āreccan, and swā swiðe getælan swā ic wōlde, forðām hi sint earmran and dýsigran and ungesæligran þonne ic hit arecan mäge. Welan and weorðscipes hi willniāð; and þonne hi hine habbað, þonne wēnað hi swā ungewitfulle þät hi habban þā sōðan gesælða.

SECTION XIV.

THE FABLE OF ORPHEUS.

Gesælig bið se mon þe mæg geseón þone hlättran æwelum þæs hehstan gōdes, and of him selfum āweorpan mæg þā þióstro his mōdes. We sculun get of ealdum leásum spellum þe sum bispell reccan. Hit gelamp gio þät te ān hearpere wās on þære þeode þe Thracia hütte, sió wās on Greca rice. Se hear perewās swiðe ungefræglice gōd. Þæs nama wās Orfeus. He hāfde ān swiðe ānlic wif sió wās hāten Eurydice. Þā ongann monn seggan be þam hearpere þät he mihte hearpian þät se wuda wāgode, and þā stānas hi styredon for þam swēge, and wild deór þär woldon tō irnan and standon swilce hi tāme wāron swā stille, þeāh hi men oððe hūndas wið eodon þät hi hi nā ne onscūnedon. Þā sædon hi þät þæs hearperes wif sceolde ācweLAN, and hire sāwle mon sceolde lædon tō helle. Þā sceolde se hearpere weorðan swā sarig þät he ne mihte on gemong oðrum mannum bión, ac teāh tō wuda, and sæt on þām muntum, ägðer ge dāges, ge nihtes weóp and hearpode, þät þā wudas bifōdon and þā eā stodon, and nān heort ne onscūnode nāne leon, ne nān hara nāne hūnd; ne nān neāt nyste nāne andan, ne nāne ēge tō oðrum, for þære mirhte þæs sones. Þā þām hearpere þā þuhte þät hine þā nānes þinges ne lyste on

þisse worulde. Ðá þóhte he þät he wolde gesécan helle godu, and ongiunnan him oleccan mid his hearepan, and biddan þät he him ágeafan eft his wif. Ðá he þá þider com, þá sceolde cuman, þære helle hünd ongean hine, þäs nama wäs Ceruerus; se sceolde habban þríó heafdu and ongan fügenian mid his steorte, and plegian wið hine for his hearpunga. Ðá wäs þær eác swiðe ágeslic geátweard, þäs nama sceolde beón Caron. Se hufde eác þríó heafdu, and se wäs swiðe óreald. Ðá ongan þe hearpere hine biddan þät he hine gemundbyrde þá hwile þe he þær wære, and hine gesunde eft þanon bróhte. Ðá gehét he him þät and forðám he wäs oðlyst þäs seldcūðan sonas. Ðá eode he furðor óð he gemette þá graman gydena þe folcisce men hátað Parcas, þá hi secgað þät on nánun men nyton náne áre, ac álcum menn wrécan be his gewyrhtum; þá hi secgað, þät wealdan álcas monnes wyrde. Ðá ongann he, biddan hiora miltse. Ðá ongunnon hi wépan mid him. Ðá eode he furðor, and him urnon calle hellwaran ongean, and læddon hine tó hiora cyninge; and ongunnon ealle sprécan mid him, and biddan þät þe he bæd. And þät unstillu hweól þe Ixion wäs tó gebunden Laiuta cyning for his scylde, þät óðstóð for his hearpunga. And Tantalus se cyning, þe on þisse worulde ungemetlice gifre wäs, and him þær þät ilce yfel fyligde þäs giferneesse, hé gestilde. And se Uultor sceolde forlætan þät he ne slát þá lifre Tytias þäs cyninges, þe hine ær mid þý witnode. And eall hellwara witu gestildon, þá hwile þe he befóran þam cyninge hearpode. Ðá he þá lange and lange hearpode, þá clipode se hellwarana cyning and cwæð; Uton ágifan þám esne his wif, forðám he hi hæfð geeárnod mid his hearpunga. Bebeád him þá þät he geára wiste þät he hine næfre underbác ne besáwe siððan he þononweard wære, and sæde, gif he hine underbác besáwe, þät he sceolde forlætan þät wif. Ac þá lufe mon mæg swiðe uneáðe, óððe ná forbeóðan! Wilá-wei! hwät! Orfeus þá lædde his wif mid him óððe he com on þá gemære leóhtes and þeóstro. Ðá eode þät wif áfter him. Ðá he forð on þät leóht com, þá be-seáh he hine underbác wið þas wifes. Ðá losede heo him sóna. Þás leásan spell lærað gehwilcne man þara þe wilnað helle þióstra tó flíonne, and tó þäs sóðes godes líóhte tó cumenne, þät he hine ne beseó tó his ealdum yfelum swá þät he hi eft swá fulllice fullfremme swá he hi ær dýde. Forðám swá hwá swá mid fullon wil-

lan his mōd went tō þam yflum þe he ær forlēt and hi þonne fulfremeð and he him þonne fulllice liciað and he hi næfre forlætan ne þencð; þonne forlyst he eall his ærran gōd, bûton he hit eft gebete.

SECTION XV.

THE VALUE OF THE FEET—AN ILLUSTRATION.

Hwæðer wenst þú nū? gif twēgen men fundiað tō ānre stowe and habbað emn micelne willan tō cumenne, and oðer hāfð his fōta anweald þāt he mæg gān þār he wile swā swā eallum monnum gecynde wære þāt hi mihton; oðer nāfð his fōta gewæld þāt he mæge gān, and wilnað þeāh tō farenne, and onginð crýpan on þone ilcan weg, hwæðer þara twégra þincð þe mihtigra. Ðā cwāð ic; nis þāt gelic. Se bið mihtigra se þe gæð þonne se þe crypð, forðām he mæg cuman eð þider þe he wile þonne se oðer. Sege elles þāt þú wille, þāt wāt āle man. Ðā cwāð he; swā gelice beoð þam gōdum and þam yfelum; āgðer hiora wilnað for gecynde þāt he cumc tō þam hehstan gōde. Ac se gōda mæg cuman þyder he wilnað, forðām he his on riht wilnað, and se yfela ne mæg cuman tō þam þe he wilnað, forðām he hit on woh sēcð. Ic nāt þeāh þe elles hwāt þince. Ðā cwāð ic; ne þincð ne nauht oðres of þinum spellum. Ðā cwāð he, genog ryhte þú hit ongitst, and þāt his eác tācn þinre hæle; swā swā læca gewuna is þāt he cweðað þonne hio seócne mon gescóð gef he hwele unfæglic tācn him on geseóð. Me þincð nū þāt þin gecynd and þin gewuna fite swiðe swiðlice wið þām dýsige.

SECTION XVI.

THE DEGRADATION SPRINGING FROM VICE.

Ac swā swā manna godnes hi āhefð oðer þā menniscan gecynd, tō þam þāt hi beoð godas genemnede; swā eác hiora yfelnes āwyrpð hi under þā menniscan gecynd, tō þam þāt hi bióð yfele gehātene, þāt we cweðað sie nauht. Forðām gif þú swā gewl-

ætne mon metst þæt he bið áhwerfed from góde tō yfele, ne miht
 þú hine nā mid rihte nemnan man, ac neát. Gif þú þonne on
 hwilcum men ongitst þæt he bið gýtsera and reáferre, ne scealt þú
 hine nā hātan man, ac wulf. And þone rêðan þe bið þweórtéme
 þú scealt hātan hūnd nalles mann. And þone ungemetlice mōde-
 gan and yrsienden þe tō micelne andan hāfð þú scealt hātan leo,
 næs mann. And þone sænan þe bið tō slāw, þú scealt hātan assa
 mā þonne man. And þone ungemetlice eárgan þe him ondræt
 mære þonne he þurfe, þú miht hātan hara mā þonne man. And
 þam ungestāððegan and þam hálgan þú miht secggan þæt hi bið
 winde gelicra oððe unstillum fugelum, þonne gemetfāstum monnum.
 And þam þe þú ongitst þæt he lið on his lichaman lustum, þæt he
 bið ánlícost feltum swinum þe simle willanð licgan on fólum solum,
 and hi nyllað áspyligan on hlútrum wáterum; þeáh hi seldum-
 hwonne beswemde weorðon, þonne sleað he eft on þá solu and
 bewalwiað þáron.

SECTION XVII.

THE WISDOM OF GOD SEEN IN THE LAWS OF NATURE.

Gif þú willnige mid hlútrum mōde ongitan þone heán anweald,
 beheáld þá tunglu þæs heán heofnes. Healdað þá tunglu þá caldan
 sibbe þe hi on gesceapne wæron; swá þæt sió fyrene sunne ne
 onhrinð nō þæs dæles þæs heofenes þe se mōna onírnð; ne se
 mōna nō ne onhrinð þæs dæles þe sió sunne onírnð, þa hwile þe
 hio þær on bið. Nē se steorra þe we hātað Ursa nē cymð náfre
 on þam westdæle, þeáh calle oððre steorran faren mid þam rodore
 áfter þære sunnan on þa eorðan. Nis hit nān wundor, forðám he is
 swiðe neáh þam up ende þære eaxe. Ac se steorra þe we hātað
 áfensteorra, þonne he bið west geséwen, þonne tácnad he áfen.
 Færð he þonne áfter þære sunnan on þære eorðan sceáde, oð he
 ofírnð þá sunnan hindan, and cymð wið fōran þá sunnan up. Þonne
 hāten we hine morgensteorra, forðám he cymð eástan up, bodað
 þære sunnan cyme. Sió sunne and se mōna habbað tōdæled but-
 wuht him þone dæg and þá niht swiðe emne and swiðe geðwærelíce
 riciað þurh godcundan fōrescēawunga and unaðrotenlice þiówiað
 þam álmihhtigan Gode oðð dōmesdæg. Forðý hi ne læt God on áne

healfe þæs heofones bið, þý læs hi fordūn ððra gesceafta. Ac gesibsuma God gemetgað ealla gesceafta, and geðwerað þā he betwuh him wuniað. Hwilum sliht se wæta þæt drýge; hwilum he gemengeð þæt fýr bið þam cile; hwilum þæt leóhte fýr and þæt beorhte up gwit, and sió hefige corðe sit þær niðere be þæs cyninges gebode. Brengð eorðe älcne westm and älc tudor älc geære, and se hāta sumor drýgð and gearwað sæd and blēda; and westmbæra hūrfest bryngð ripa blēda. Haglas and snāwas and se oft ræda rēn leccað þā eorðan on wintra. Forðām underfēð sió eorðe þæt sæd and gedēð þiit hit grēwað on lengten. Ac se Metod callra gesceafta fēt en eorðan calle grōwende westmas, and ealle forðbrengeð, and gehýt þonne he wyle, and eówað þonne he wile, and nimð þonne he wile. Þā hwile þe þā gesceafta þiówiað, sit se hehsta sceóppend on his heáh setle. Þanon he welt þam gewældleðerum ealle gesceaftu. Nis nān wundor; forðām þe he is cyning, and dryhten, and æwelme, and fruma, and æ, and wisdóm, and rihtwis dēma. He sent ealla gesceaftu on his ærenda and he hēt calle eft cuman. Þæt se ān gestæððegā cyning ne staðelode calla gesceafta, þonne wurdon hi calle tōslovene and tōstencte; and tō nauhte wurdon ealle gesceafta. Þeáh habbað gemænlice þa āne lufe þiit he þeówian swilcum hlāforde, and fægnað þæs þæt he heora wealt. Nis þiit nān wundor, forðām hi ne mihton elles biðn, gif he ne þiówedon hiora fruman.

SECTION XVIII.

GOD.

Ac ān þing þū scealt nyde þær ær witan, for hwý God is gebāten sió hehste énes. Þā cwæð ic, hwý? Þā cwæð he, forðon we witon swiðe lytel þæs þe ær us wäs, bāton be gemynde, and be geascunge; and get lāsse þæs þe āfter us bið. Þæt ān us is gewislice andweard þæt te þonne bið; tac him is eall andweard, ge þæt te ær wäs, ge þæt te nū is, ge þæt te āfter us bið; eall hit is him andweard. Ne wexð his welena, ne eác nūfre ne wanað. Ne ofman he nūfre nān wuht, forðām nūfre nauht he ne forgeát. Ne sécð he nānwuht, ne ne smeáð, forðām he nānwuht ne forleás. Ne éht he nānre wuhte,

forðȝ hine nān wuht ne mæg flíou. Ne ondræt he nānwuht, forðam he nāfō nānne rícran, ne furðum nānne gelícan. Simle he bið gifende, and ne wanað hys nāfre nauht. Simle he bið ālmíhtig, forðam he simle wile gōd and nāfre nān yfel. Nis him nāncs þínges nedðeārf. Simle he bið lóciende, ne slæpð he nāfre. Simle he bið gelíce manðwære. Simle he bið éce, forðām nāfre sió tid nās þāt he nāre, ne nāfre ne wyrð. Simle he bið freóh, ne bið he tō nānum weorce geneded. For his godcundlicum anwealde he is āghwār and weārd. His micelnesse ne mæg nān monn āmetan; nis þāt nō lichomlice tō wenanne, ac gāstlice, swā swā nū wísdōm is, and rihtwisness, forðam he þāt is self. Ac hwīt ofermōdige ge þonne, oððe hwý ahebbe ge eow wíð swā heāne anweald; forðam þe ge nauht wíð hine dōn ne māgon. Forðām se éca and se ālmíhtiga simle sit on þam heáh setle his anwealdes. Ðonan he mæg eall gesiōn, and gílt ālcum be þam ryhte āfter his gewyrhtum. Forðām hit nys nō unnyt þāt we hopien tō Gode; forðām he ne went nō swā swā we dōð. Ac ābiddað hine eāðmōdlice, forðām he is swiðe rāmmōd and swiðe mildheort. Hebbað eower mōd tō him mid eowrum hondum, and biddað þās þe riht sie and eower þearf sie, forðām he eow nyle wyrnan. Hatiað yfel, and flíoð swā ge swiðost māgon. Lufiað crāftas and folgiað þām. Ge habbað micle þearfe þāt ge simle weldōn, forðām ge simle befōran þam écan and þam ālmehtigan Gode dōð call þāt þāt ge dōð. Eall he hit gesihð and eall he hit forgílt. Amen!

PART SECOND.

POETICAL SELECTIONS.

FROM CÄDMON'S PARAPHRASE OF THE SCRIPTURES.

[Cädmön, who has been styled the *Saxon Milton*, was a native of Northumbria and lived in the neighborhood of Streaneshaleh. He seems, according to Bede, to have performed, at least occasionally, the duties of a cowherd. We are told that he was so much inferior to most of his companions, that he had not learned any of the ballads so common among the people; so that he was frequently obliged to retire, in order to hide his shame, when the harp was moved towards him in the hall, where, at supper, it was customary for each person to sing in turn. On one of these occasions, according to the legend, it happened to be Cädmön's turn to keep guard at the stable during the night, and, overcome by vexation and grief, he retired to his post of duty, where, laying himself down, he fell into a sound slumber. While thus sleeping, a stranger appeared to him, and saluting him by name, said, "Cädmön, sing me something." Cädmön answered, "I know nothing to sing; for my incapacity in this respect, was the cause of my leaving the hall to come hither." "Nay," said the stranger, "but thou hast something to sing." "What must I sing?" said Cädmön. "Sing the Creation," was the reply; and thereupon Cädmön began to sing verses, "which he had never heard before." When he awoke, he repeated the lines which he had sung during his sleep, and continued them in a strain of admirable versification. He was at this time unable to read, but soon became a monk in the house of the abbess Hilda, where he continued to compose verses. Bede says, that Cädmön's poetry, as it existed in his time, A. D., 672-735, treated successively of the whole history of Genesis, of the Departure of the Children of Israel from Egypt, the entrance into the land of promise, with many other histories taken out of the Old Testament. The Advent of the Holy Spirit, the Incarnation, Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of the Saviour, the Judgment, Hell and Heaven were also subjects for his poetic genius. Cädmön died about A. D. 680, and was buried in the monastery of Whitby. The style of his poetry is unequal; but some parts, and more particularly the narrative of the Fall of our first parents, are very favorable specimens of the poetic skill of our early forefathers.]

CHAPTER I.

SECTION I.

THE REVOLT OF THE ANGELS.

- Noldan dreógan leng
- heora selfra ræd, ac hic of siblufan
 godes áhwurfon. Háfdon gielp micel,
 þät hie wið drihtne dælan mealton
 wuldorfāstan wic werodes þrymmā,
 sið and swegeltorht. Him þær sar gelamp
 æfst and ôferhygd and þæs engles mōd,
 þe þone unræd ongan ærest fremman,
 wefan and weccean, þā he wordē cwäð
- 10 niðes ofðyrsted, þät he on norðdæle
 hām and heáhsetl heofena rices
 āgan wolde. Ðā wearð yrre god
 and þam werode wrāð, þe he ær wurðode
 wlite and wuldrē: sceop þām wērlogan
 wræclīcne hām weorce tō leāne,
 helle heāfas, heardo niðas;
 heht þät witehūs wrācna biðan
 deóp dreāma leās drihten ūre,
 gāsta weardas, þā he hit geara wiste
- 20 sinnihte beseald, sūslē geinnod,
 geondfolen fýrē and færeçflē,
 rêcē and rêadē lēgē: heht þā geond þät rædleāse hof
 weaxan witebrōgan. Háfdon hie wrōhtgetēme
 grimme wið god gesomnod: him þæs grim leān becom.
 Cwædon, þät heo rice rêðē mōdē
 āgan woldan and swā cāðe meahthan:
 him scō wēn geleáh, siððan waldend his
 heofena heāhcýning honda arærde

- hēhste wið þam herge. Ne mihton hygeleāse
 30 mæne wið Metode mægyn bryttigan,
 ac him se mæra mōd getwāfde,
 bālc forbýgde, þā he gebolgen wearð,
 beslōh synsceaðan sigoré and gewealdé,
 dómé and duguðe, and dreámé benam
 his féond, friðo and gefcán eallé,
 torhté tiré, and his torn gewræc
 on gesacum swiðeselfes mihtum
 strengum stiepe. Hāfde styrne mōd
 gegremed grymme, grāp on wrāðe
 40 fāum folnum and him on fūðm gebræc
 yr on mōde ēðelē bescyrede
 his wiðerbrecan, wuldorgestealdum.
 Sceop þā and scyrede scyppend ūre
 ōferhidig cyn engla of heofnum :
 wærlcās werod waldend sende
 lādwendne here on langne sið,
 geómre gāstas ; wās him gylp forod,
 beót forborsten and forbíged þrym,
 wlite gewemmed ; heo on wrace sýððan
 50 seomodon swearté siððe.
 Ne þorfton hlūde hlihhan, ac heo helltregum
 wērige wunedon and wcān cūðon,
 sār and sorge, sūsl þrowedon
 þýstrum beðeahte, þearl āfterleán
 þās þe heo ongunnon wið gode winnan.
 Þā wās sōð swā ær sibb on heofnum,
 fāgre freoðoðeáwas, freá eallum leóf,
 þeóden his þegnum ; þrymmas weðxon
 duguða mid drihtne dreámhābbendra.

NOTES.

1-20. *Ræd*, acc. gov. by *dreogan*.—*Wic*, object of *dælan*.—*Þrymme*, nom. in app. with the subject of *hāfdon*, *hi*, understood.—*Sid*, *swegellorht*, adjs. agreeing with *Þrymme*.—*Afst*, *hferhygd*, *mōd*, are separately the subjects of *gelamp*, understood.—*Þe* has for its antecedent, *him*.—*Unræd*, is the object of *fremman*, *wesan*, and *weccan*, which infinitive is gov. by *ongán*.—*Hām* *norðdælc* are objects of *agán*, which infin. is gov. by *wolde*.—*Wlíte* and

wuldre, instr. case, *with beauty*, etc.—*Wærlagan*, indirect object, and *hām* the direct object of *sceþp*.—*Weorce heðfas*, objects of *sceþp*.—*Niðas*, in app. with the two preceding nouns.—*Wræcna*, object of *lidan*, which is infin. gov. by *heht*.—*Deop*, *leas*, agree with *wlehhūs*.—*Drihten*, subject of the preceding *heht*.—*Sinnihle*, instr. case.—*Sūslē*, *fyre*, *fūrcyle*, instr. case.

20-40. *Rice*, *lege*, instr. case.—*Wllebrogan*, object of *heht*.—*Rice*, object of *agdn*.—*Mōde*, dat. of *manner*.—*Māne*, adj. agreeing with *ht* understood which is the subject of *mihlon*.—*Him*, the direct, and *mōd* the indirect object of *getwāfde*.—*Beslōh*, has for its subject *he* understood, which is also the subject of *forbigde*.—*Sgnsceādān*, the direct, and *sigorē* and *gewealdē*, the indirect objects of *beslōh*.—*Torn*, object of *gewrāce*.—*Mihlum*, instr. case.—*Stiepe*, dat. of *manner*.—*Folmum*, instr. case.

40-60. *Eðele*, indirect object of *bescýrede*.—*Werod*, object of *sende*; *here*, in app. with it.—*Werige*, adj. agreeing with *ht*, the subject understood of *þorsten*.—*Dystum*, instr. case; *āfterlēān*, in app. with it.—*Þeðwons*, subject of *wæron*, understood.—*Dreāmhābbendra*, gen. plu. gov. by *þrgmmas*.

SECTION II.

THE CREATION OF EVE.

- Ne þāhte þā gerysne rodora wearde,
 þāt Adam leng āna wære
 neorxna wonges niwre gesceafte
 hyrde and haldend; for þon him heāhcyning
 freā ilmihtig fultum tiōde,
 wif āweahte and þā wraðe scalde
 lifes leōhtfruma leōfum rince.
 He þāt andweorc of Adames
 lice āleoðode and him listum āteāh
 10 rib of sidan: he wās reste fūst
 and sōfte swāf; sār ne wiste,
 earfoða dæl: ne þær ænig com
 blōd of benne, ac him brego engla
 of lice āteāh liōdende bān
 wer unwundod. Of þam worhte god
 freōlicu sæmnan, feorh ingedyde,
 ēce sāwle: heo wæron englum gelice.
 Ðā wās Adames brýd—þe god Eve nemde—
 gástē gegearwod. Hie on geōgoðe bu

- 20 wlitebeorht wæron on woruld cenned
 meotodes mihtum : mæn ne cūðon
 dōn ne dreógan, ac him drihtnes wils
 bām on breóstum byrnende lufu.
 Ðá gebletsode bliðheort cyning
 metod alwihta monna cynnes
 þá forman twá, fíder and mōder,
 wif and wæpned. He þá wordē cwāð ;
 “ Tēmað nū and wexað, tudrē fyllað
 eorðan ælgrēne, incrē cynné,
 30 sunum and dōhtrum ! inc sceal sealt wäter
 wunian on gewælde and call worulde gesceaft.
 Brúcað blæddaga and brimhlæste
 and heofonfugla ! inc is hālig feoh
 and wilde deór on gewæld gescauld
 and lifigende, þá þe land tredað ;
 feorheáceno cynn, þá þe flód wecceð
 geond hronrāde, inc hýrað eall.”

NOTES.

1-35. *Wearde*, dat. dependent upon *þuhte*.—*Neoxana wonges*, gen. gov. *gesceafte*.—*Hyrd* and *haldend*, noms. after *wære*.—*Dæl*, object of *wiste*, and in app. with *sár*.—*Liodende* should probably be *lioðende*.—*Twá*, the object of *gebletsode*.—*Cynne*, *sunum* and *dóhtrum*, instr. case, and in app. with *tudrē*.

SECTION III.

THE SPEECH OF SATAN IN HELL.

- Satan maðelode ; sorgiende sprāc
 se þe helle forð healdan sceolde,
 gýman þæs grundes : wæs ær godes engel
 hwit on heofne, oð hine his hyge forspeōn
 and his oðfermetto calra swiðost,
 þæt he ne wolde wereda drihtnes
 word wurðian. Weóll him on innan
 hyge ymb his heortan ; hát wæs him útan
 wräðlic wite. He þá wordē cwāð :
 10 “ Is þes ānga stede ungelic swiðe

- þam ôðrum, þe we ær cūðon
 heán on heofonrice, þe me mín hearra onlág,
 þeáh we hine forþam alwealdan ágan ne môston,
 rômigan úres rices. Nāfō he þeáh riht gedón,
 þāt he us hāfō befyllend fýre tō botme
 helle þære hātan, heofonricē benumen;
 hafað hit gemearcod mid moncynne
 tō gesettanne. Þāt me is sorga mæst,
 þāt Adam sceal, þe wās of eorðan geworht,
 20 minne stronglican stōl behealdan,
 wesan him on wynne, and we þis wite þolien
 hearm on þisse helle. Wā lā! āhte ic minra handa
 geweald
 and mōste āne tid ūte weorðan,
 wesan āne winterstunde, þonne ic mid þýs werodð—
 ac licgað me ymbe irenbendas,
 rideð racentan sāl; ic eom rices leās!
 habbað me swā hearde helle clommas
 fāste befangen! hēr is fýr micel
 ufan and neoðone! ic ā ne geseāh
 30 lāðran landscepe! lig ne aswamað
 hāt ofer helle. Me habbað hringa gespong
 slīðhearda sāl sīðes āmyrred,
 āfyrred me min fēðe; fēt synt gebundene,
 handa gehāfte; synt þissa heldōra
 wegas forworhte; swā ic mid wihte ne mæg
 of þissum liðobendum. Licgað me ymbūtan
 heardes irenes hāte geslāgene
 grindlas greāte: mid þy me god hafað
 gehāfted be þam healse. Swā ic wāt, he minne hige
 cūðe
 40 and þāt wiste eac weroda drihten,
 þāt sceolde unc Adame yfele gewurðan
 ymb þāt heofonrice, þær ic āhte minra handa geweald!"

NOTES.

1-40. *Grundes*, gen. gov. by *gýman*.—*Rômigan*, dependent upon *ne moston*.—*Behealden*, gov. by *sceal*; *wesan*, the same.—*Liðobendum*, *liðbonds*; *escape*, understood.—*Irenes*, gen. of *material*.

SECTION IV.

SATAN'S VISIT TO EDEN.

- Angan hinc þā gyrwan godes andsaca
 fūs on frätwum, hæfde fæcne hyge,
 hæleðhelm on heáfod ásette and þone full hearde geband,
 spénn mid spangum : wiste him spræca fēla
 wōra worda. Wand him up þanon,
 hwearf him þurh þā helldōra, hæfde hyge strangne,
 leólc on lyfte láðwendemōd,
 swang þæt fȳr on twā feōndes crāftō,
 wolde dearnunga drihtnes geongran
 10 mid mândædum menn beswican,
 forlædan and forlæran, þæt hie wurdon láð gode.
 He þā gefærde þurh feōndes crāft,
 ôð þæt he Adam on eorðrice,
 godes handgesceaft, gearone funde
 wislice geworht and his wif somed,
 freó fægroste, swá hie fēla cūðon
 gōdes gegearwigeān, þā him tō gingran self
 metod mancynnes mearcodde selfa,
 and him bi twēgen beāmas stōdon,
 20 þā wæron útan ôfātes gehlādene,
 gewered mid wāstmē, swá hie waldend god
 heáh heofoncýning handum gesette,
 þæt þær ylde bearn mōste on ceósan
 gōdes and yfeles, gumena æghwile
 welan and wāwan. Nās se wāstm gelic ;
 ôðer wās swá wynlic, wlitig and scēne,
 lið and lofsum : þæt wās lifes beām ;
 mōste on écnisse áfter lybban,
 wesan on worulde, se þās wāstmes onbāt,
 30 swá him áfter þȳ ylde ne derede
 ne súht swāre, ac mōste symle wesan
 lungre on lustum and his lif āgan.
 hyldo heofoncýninges her on worulde habba

- him tō wæron witode tīres geðingðo
 on þone heán heofon, þonne he heonon wende.
 Þonne wæs se ðær eallenga sweart,
 dim and þýstre : þæt wæs deaðes beám,
 se bær bitres fela ; sceolde bā witan
 ylða æghwile yfles and gōdes
- 40 gewanod on þisse worulde, sceolde on wite ā
 mid swāte and mid sorgum siððan libban
 swā hwā swā gebyrgde, þās on þam beáme geweoð ;
 sceolde hine ylða beniman ellendæda,
 dreāmas and drihtscipes, and him beón deað scyred :
 lytle hwile sceolde he his lifes niotan,
 sēcan þonne landa swcartost on fyre,
 sceolde feōndum þeowian, þær is ealra frēna mæste
 leōdum tō langre hwile. Ðæt wiste se lāða georne
 dyrne deōfles boda, þe wið drihtne wam.
- 50 Wearp hine þā on wyrnes lic and wand him þā ymbūtan
 þone deaðes beám þurh deōfles crāft,
 genam þær þās ofātes and wende hine eft þanou,
 þær he wiste handgeweorc heofoncýnings.

SECTION V.

THE FLOOD.

- Drihten sende
 rogn from roderum and eac rūme lēt
 willeburnan on woruld þingan
 of ædra gehwære, ēgorstreāmas
 swearte swōgan : sæs up stigon
 ðfer stāðweallas. Strang wæs and rēðe,
 se þe wātrum wēold, wreāh and þeahhte
 mǣnfāðu bearn middangeardes
 wonnan wægð, wera ēðlland
- 10 hōf hergode : hygeteōnan wrāc
 metod on monnum. Mere swiðe grāp
 on fære folc feōwertig daga,

- nihta ðæðer swile: nāð wās rēðe,
 wāllgrim werum. Wuldorcyninges
 ƿ̃ða wræcon ārlcāsra feorh
 of flæschoman. Flōd ealle wreáh
 hrēoh under heofonum heá beorgas
 geond sidne grund and on sund áhóf
 earce from eorðan and þā āðelo mid,
 20 þā segnade selfa drihten
 scyppend usser, þā he þāt scip beleác,
 Siððan wide rād wolcnum under
 ðfer holmes hrincg hóf séleste
 fōr mid fearme: fære ne mōston
 wægliðendum wātres brōgan
 hæste hrinan, ac hie hālig god
 ferede and nered. Fīstena stōd
 deóp ðfer dūnum se drenceflōd
 monnes elna. Ðāt is mæro wyrd:
 30 þām āt niðstan wās nān tō gedāle,
 nymðe heá wās áhafen on þā heán lyft,
 þā se egorhere eorðan tuddor
 eall áwealde, būton þāt earce bord
 heóld heofona fréa, þā hine hālig god
 ðee upp forlēt edniowne
 streámum stigan, stiðferð cyning.

CHAPTER II.

SELECTIONS FROM THE POEM OF JUDITH.

[Judith has now been in the camp of the Assyrians four days, and the following passage opens with a description of the feast given on the occasion by Holofernes.]

SECTION I.

THE FEAST OF HOLOFERNES.

- Hi þā tō þam symle sittan eodon
 wlance tō wingedrince, ealle his weāgesīðas,
 bealde byrnwiggende. Ðær wæron bollan stcāpe
 boren āfter bencum gelōme, swilce eac bunan and orcas
 fulle fletsittendum. Hie þāt sære þēgon,
 rôfe roudwiggende, þeáh þās se rica ne wēnde
 egesful eorla drihten. Ðā wearð Holofernus
 goldwine gumena on gytesālum,
 hlōh an hlýdde, hlynede and dynede,
 10 þāt mihten fira bearn feoran gehýran,
 hū se stiðmōda styrnde and gýlede
 mōdig and medugāl: manode gencahhe
 bencsittende, þāt hi gebærdon wel.
 Swā se inwidda ofer ealne dæg
 dryhtguman sine drence mid wine
 swiðmōd since brytta, oð þāt hi on swiman lāgon
 oðferdrence his duguðe ealle, swylce hi wæron deaðð
 geslegene,
 āgotene gōða gehwylces. Swā hēt se gumena aldor
 fylgan fletsittendum, oð þāt fira bearnum
 20 neālæhte niht seó þýstre. Hēt þā niða geblonden
 þā eádigan mægð oðstum fetigan
 to his bedreste beāgum gehlæste,
 bringum gehrodene:—

NOTES.

Wlance agrees with *hie*; *valiant in wine-drinking*.—*Wlagesiðas* and *byrnwlggende* are in app. with *hie*.—*Fletsittendum*, indirect object of *borene*.—*Goldwine*, in app. with *Holofernes*.—*Niða geblenden*, *polluted with crimes*.—*Geldæste* and *gehdodene* agree with *māgð*.

SECTION II.

JUDITH LED TO THE MONARCH'S TENT.

- Hie hraðe fremedon,
 anbyhtsealcas, swā him heora ealdor bebeād,
 byrnwigena brego, bearhtmō stōpon
 tō þam gysterne, þær hi Judithe
 fundon furðgleawe, and þā fromlice
 lindwiggende lædan ongunnon
 þā torhtan māgð tō trāfe þam heán,
 þær se rica hyne reste on symbel
 nihtes inne nergende lāð
- 10 Holofernus. Þær wās callgylden
 fleóhnet fāger and ymbe þās folcetogan
 bed āhongen, þāt se bealofulla
 mihte wlitan þurh wigena baldor
 on æghwylcne þe þær inne com
 hālcða bearna and on hyne mænig
 monna cynnes, nymðe se mōdiga hwāne
 niððe rōfra him þe neār hāte
 rinca tō rūne gegangan. Hi þā on reste gebrohton
 snūde þā snoteran idese; ecdon þā stercedferhðe
- 20 hāleð heora hearran cýðan, þāt wās seó hālige meowle
 gebroht on his būrgetelde. Þā wearð se brema on mōde
 bliðe, burga ealdor, þohte þā beorhtan idese
 mid widle and mid womme besmītan: ne wolde þāt wul-
 dres dēma
 geðafigan, þrymmes hyrde, ac he him þās þinges gestýrde,
 dryhten dugeða waldend. Gewāt se deófulcunda
 gālferhð cýning gumena þrecátē

- bealoful his bedes neósan, þær he sceolde his blæd for-
leósan
 ædre binnan Ære nihte, hæfde þá his ende gebidenne
 on eorðan unswæsligne, swylcne he ær æfter worhte,
 30 þearlmôð þeóden gumena, þenden he on þysse worulde
 wunode under wolcna hrófe. Gefcól þá winé swá
 druncen
 se ríca on his reste middan, swá he nyste ræda nánne
 on gewitlocan. Wiggend stópon
 út of þam inne ófstum miclum,
 weras wínsade þe þone wærlogan
 láðne leódhatan læddon tó bedde
 nehstan siðe. Ðá wæs nergendes
 þeowen þrymful þearle gemyndig,
 hú heó þone atolan eáðost myhte
 40 caldrá benæman, ær se unsýfra
 womful onwóce.

NOTES.

Judith, object of *fundon*.—*Nihtes*, gen. of time *when*.—*Hwæne*, object of *hét*.—*Ðe neár*, the nearer.—*Him*, the direct object, and *þinges*, the indirect object of *gestýrde*.—*Ut of þam inne*, out of the room.—*Nehstan siðe*, for the last time.

SECTION III.

JUDITH KILLS HOLOFERNES.

- Genam þá þone hæðenan mannan
 fæste be feaxe sinum, teáh hyne mid folmum wið hyre
 weard
 bysmerlice and þone bealofullan
 listum álêde láðne mannan,
 swá heó þæs unlædan eáðost mihte
 wel gewældan. Slóh þá wundenloc
 þone feóndsceaðan fágum mecê
 heteðoncolne, þæt heó healfne forcearf
 þone sweoran him, þæt he on swiman lág
 10 druncen and dollhwund: næs þá deáð þá gyt

- ealles orsāwle. Slōh þā cornoste
 ides ellenrōf óðre siðe
 þone hæðenan hund, þāt him þāt heáfod wand
 forð on þā flōre : līg se sūla leāp
 gēsne be āftan gæst ellor hwearf
 under neoweðne nās and þær genyðerad wās
 sūslē gcsaled syððan æfre,
 wýrnum bewunden, wítum gebunden
 hearde gchäfted in helle bryne
 20 āfter hinsiðe : ne þearf be hopian nō
 þýstrum forðylmed, þāt he þonian mōte
 of þam wýrnsce, ac þær wunian sceal
 āwa tō aldre bítan ende forð
 in þam heolstran hām hyhtwýnna leās.

NOTES.

Wið hyre weard, towards her.—*Gesne*, mutilated; *beðftan* modifies *læg*.
 —The idea seems to be that his foul carcass remained behind, while the *ghost*
 departed elsewhere, (*ellor*).—*Hyhtwýnna leās*, deprived of the delights of
 hope.

SECTION IV.

JUDITH RECEIVED WITH JOY BY HER COUNTRYMEN.

Þā wurdon blīðe burhsittende,
 sýððan hi gehýrdon, hū seó hálige sprāc
 ófer heáhne weal. Here wās on lustum;
 wið þās fāstengeates folc onette,
 weras wif somod wornum and heápum,
 þreátum and þrymmum, þrungon and urnon
 ongeán þā þeódnes mægð þúsendmælum
 ealde ge geonge;—

NOTES.

Weras and wif, in app. with *folc*; *wornum*, etc., dats. of *manner*.

SECTION V.

JUDITH URGES HER COUNTRYMEN TO MARCH AGAINST THE ENEMY.

- Ðā seó gleáwe hót goldé gefrätewod
 hyre þinenne þoncolmóde
 þāis herewæðan heáfod onwriðan
 and hyt tō behðe blōdig ätýwan
 þam burhleódum, hū hyre ät beaduwe gespeów.
 Spräc þā seó ädhele tō callum þam folce :
 “ Hēr ge māgon sweetole, sigerófe hāleð,
 leóda ræswan, on þāis lāðestan
 hæðenes heaðorinces heáfod starian,
 10 Holofernus unlyfigendes,
 þe us monna mæst morðra gefremede
 sārra sorga and swýðor gyt
 ýcan wolde ; ac him ne áðe god
 lengran lifes, þāt he mid læððum us
 eglan mōste ! Ic him caldor ðððrong
 þurh godes fultum. Nu ic gumena gehwāne
 þyssa burhleóda biddan wylle
 randwiggendra, þāt ge recene eów
 fýsan tō gefeohte. Sýððan frymða god
 20 ærfaist cyning cástān sende
 leóhtne leóman, berað linde forð,
 bord for breóstum and byrnthomas
 scíre helmas in sceaðena gemong
 fyllan foletogan fāgum sweordum,
 fæge frumgāras ! Fýnd syndon eówere
 gedēmed tō deaðe and ge dōm āgon
 tīr ät tohtan, swā eów getācnod hafað
 mihtig dryhten þurh mine hand.”

NOTES.

Tō behde, as a proof—Berað linde forð, lit. bear forth the linden, i. e., the banner.

SECTION VI.

THE BATTLE AND THE VICTORY.

- Ða wearð snelra werod snūde gegarewod
 cénra tō campe, stōpon cýnerōfe
 secgas and gesiðas, bæron sigeðúfas,
 fōron tō gefeohhte forð on gerihte
 hāleð under helmum of þære hālīgan byrig
 on þāt dāgred sylf. Dynedan scildas,
 hlūde hlummon; þās se blanca gefeah
 wulf in walde and se wanna hrefn,
 wālgifre fugel: westan begen,
 10 þāt him þā þeódguman þoliton tilian
 fylle on fægum; ac him fleáh on lāste
 carn ætes georn úigfeðera
 salowigpāda, sang hilde leóð
 byrnednebba. Stōpon heaðorincas
 beornas tō beadowe bordum beðeahhte,
 hwealfum lindum, þā þe hwile ær
 elðeódigra edwit þoledon,
 hæðenra hosp; him þāt hearde wearð
 āt þam āscplegan eallum forgolden
 20 Assyrium, syððan Ebréas
 under gúðfanum gegān hāfdon
 tō þam fyrdwīcum. Hie þā fromlice
 læton forð fleógan flāna scūras
 hilde nādran of hornbogan,
 strālas stedehearde. Styrmdon hlūde
 grame gúðfrecan, gāras sendon
 in heardra gemang. Hāleð wæron yrre
 landbūende lāðum cynne;
 stōpon styrmode stercedferhðe,
 30 wrechton unsōfte ealdgeniðlan
 medowērige. Mundum brugdon
 scealcas of scēaðum scīrmæled swyrð
 ecgum gecoste, slōgon eornoste

Assiria oretmācgas
 niðhycgende; nānne nē spædon
 þās hercfolces heānne ne ricne
 cwicera manna, þe hie ofercuman mihton.

NOTES.

Cenra, gov. by *werod*.—*Wēstene*, from the desert—*Urig feðera*, hoary of feathers; *feðera*, gen. plu. dependent upon *urig*.—*Satowig pada*, refers to *hrāfn*, understood; as does also *hyrnednebb*.—*Hildenāðran*, lit. serpents of war, i. e., arrows.—*Assyria*, gen. plu. gov. by *orētmācgas*.

ANGLO-SAXON POETRY.

The Anglo-Saxon vernacular poets employed themselves almost exclusively either upon the subject of War or of Religion. Their poetry is the rude and vehement expression of men still greatly below the level of modern culture, either of mind or of heart. It was peculiar in its structure, being modulated neither according to foot-measure, like that of the Greeks and Romans, nor written with rhymes, like that of many modern languages. The following are some of its main characteristics :

1. *Alliteration*.—This resulted from such an arrangement of the couplets as that there should be two or more principal words in the first line beginning with the same letter, which letter must also be the initial of the first word on which the stress of the voice falls in the second line. We present here a few lines from *Cædmon*, with the initial letters of the words out of which the alliteration grows, italicized :—

Nā we sceolon hērian, heofonrices weard,
 metodes mihte, and his modgeðanc,
 weorc wuldorfæder, swā he wundra gehwās
 ēce dryhten ord onstealde.
 He ærst gescōp eorðan bearnum
 heofon to hrōfe, hālig scyppend :

þá middangeard monecynnes weard
 éce dryhten áfter teóde,
 fírum foldan, fréa álmihtig.

Two distinct measures are met with, a shorter and a longer, both commonly mixed together in the same poem, the former being used for the ordinary narrative, the latter, when a poet sought after greater dignity.

2. *Periphrasis*.—The Anglo-Saxon poetry abounded in periphrastic expressions. In the nine lines (or if we prefer it, eighteen short lines) quoted above from *Cædmon*, it will be observed, that no less than eight are used to express the Deity. These repetitions are very abruptly introduced, coming in, sometimes, like so many interjections. Examine them,—

The Guardian of the heavenly kingdom ;
 The mighty Creator,—
 Glorious Father of his works ;—
 Eternal Lord !—
 Holy Creator !—
 The Guardian of mankind,
 The Eternal Lord,—
 Almighty Ruler !

Three more of the lines are employed for the periphrasis of the creation,—

He established the beginning ;
 He first shaped—
 He afterwards made.

Three more lines are employed to express the earth as often by a periphrasis,—

The earth for the children of men,—
 The middle region,—
 The ground for men,

So that, of eighteen lines, periphrases occupy fourteen, and in so many lines, convey only three ideas.

3. *Metaphor*.—This figure abounds, especially in *Cædmon*. Thus he speaks of the Ark, as a *sea-house*, a *high mansion*, a *palace of the ocean*, a *wooden fortress*, the *floor of the waves*, etc.

4. *Omission of Particles*.—The contrast in this particular between Anglo-Saxon prose and poetry is most striking. The former abounds in particles; the latter is almost entirely destitute of them. This want of particles in their poetry greatly increases the difficulties of its construction and enhances its obscurity, especially to one beginning the study of the language. Take one illustration:—

King Alfred, in his prose, writes, “So doth the moon with his pale light, that the bright stars he obscures in the heavens;” which, when cast into the poetic form, reads thus,

“ With pale light
 Bright stars
 Moon lesseneth.”

5. *Inversion*.—The prose of the Anglo-Saxons is remarkably straightforward, and consequently, easy and natural in its construction. The poetry, however, and especially that of the *Beowulf*, is remarkable for its abrupt and disconnected transitions.

6. *Similes*.—These are very rare in their poetry. The entire romance of *Beowulf*, it is said, contains only five, and these are of the simplest kind.

Anglo-Saxon poetry may be divided into three classes 1. Ballads; 2. Narrative Poems or Romances; 3. Miscellaneous Poems.

The historical ballads must have been held in high estimation among all classes of the people, since they are always referred to by native writers with most enthusiastic commendation. The Song on Ethelstan's Victory at Brunanburgh, and that on the Death of Edgar, are favorable specimens of this first class.

The poem, Beowulf, that of Judith, and those by Cædmon, are the noblest specimens of the second class.

Of the third class, one of the best specimens remaining to us, is the Exile's Complaint.

That the student may the more readily and satisfactorily become acquainted with the peculiar structure of Anglo-Saxon poetry, a literal translation of the passage under the first section is given below. It is from Thorpe's version. The words which are not in the original, but which are essential to an idiomatic rendering of the text, are printed in *italics*. It will be seen that these words, which are left to be understood, are many, and without a knowledge of them, much of the Anglo-Saxon poetry is almost unintelligible.

THE REVOLT OF THE ANGELS.

They would no longer work their own good,
but they from *the* love of God turned away.

They had *the* great presumption, that they against *the* Lord
could divide *the* glory-fast abode,

that multitude of host, ample and heavenly bright.
 Pain there befell them, envy and pride,
 and the angel's mood, who that evil counsel began
 first to frame, to weave and agitate.
 Then spake he *the* words, *from* malice thirsty,
 that he in *the* north part, *a* home and lofty seat
 of heaven's kingdom would possess.

Then was God angry and wroth with that host,
 whom he erst had honored with beauty and with glory;
he formed for these false ones *an* exile-home,
 anguish for reward, the groans of hell,
 hard punishments; bade the torture-house
 await the exiles, deep, void of joys,
 our Lord, *the* guardians of spirits.
 When he knew it ready, furnished with perpetual night,
 with sulphur charged, with fire filled throughout,
 and cold intense, smoke and red flame,
 bade them, through that house void of comfort, *the* dread of
 torment to increase.

They had criminations bitterly gathered against God,
 on them, for this, grim retribution came; *they* said that they
the empire
 (in *their* fierce mood), would possess,
 and so might, easily. Him that hope deceived,
 after his sovereign, heaven's high king,
his hands upreared most high against that crew,
 nor might *they*, of counsel void, *the* faithless against *the* Cre-
 ator,
 employ force; for them the Mighty
 deprived of courage, *He* bent *their* pride
 when he was angry, bereft *the* impious
 of triumph and power, sway and dignity,
 and of joy deprived them, his foes of freedom,
 and all of exultation, *and* bright glory;
 and his anger wraked vehemently on *his* adversaries,
 by *his* own powers, with strong step.
 Stern *he* was of mood, bitterly provoked,

he griped in *his* wrath with hostile hands,
and crushed them in *his* grasp. Angry in mood,
he deprived of *their* country his adversaries,
of their glorious abodes ; then removed and cut off
our Creator, *the* haughty race
of angels from heaven ; *the* faithless tribe,
the Powerful sent, *the* hateful band
on a long journey, *the* sad spirits.
Their vaunt was quailed, *their* threat shattered,
and grandeur bowed, *their* beauty corrupted.
They into exile urged then
their darksome way. *They* might not loudly laugh,
but they in hell-torments, accursed dwelt,
and woe *they* knew, pain and sorrow,
torment endured ; with darkness decked,
hard retribution, for that they had devised
against God to war. Then was after, as before,
peace in heaven, fair loving thews ;
the Lord dear to all, *the* supreme to his ministers ;
the glories waxed of *the* good with *their* Lord,
of the possessors of bliss.

GLOSSARY.

G L O S S A R Y.

a.

ábacan, p. -bóc ; pp. -bacen,	<i>to bake.</i>
ábeóðan, p. -beád ; pp. -boden,	<i>to announce.</i>
ábítan, p. -bât ; pp. -biten,	<i>to bite, eat.</i>
áblinnan, p. -blan ; pp. -blunen,	<i>to cease.</i>
ábræðan, p. -bræde ; pp. -bræd,	<i>to draw, stretch.</i>
ábryrdan, pp. -bryrd,	<i>to prick, touch.</i>
ábúgan, p. -beáh ; pp. -bugen,	<i>to bow, yield.</i>
ácünnednys, -se, f.,	<i>nativity.</i>
ácwellan, p. -cwealde ; pp. -cweald,	<i>to kill, slay.</i>
ádreógan, p. -dreáh ; pp. -drogen,	<i>to bear, suffer.</i>
ádriggan, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to dry, wither.</i>
ádún, -e,	<i>downwards.</i>
áfyrhtian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to affright.</i>
áfyrrian, p. -ede ; pp. -ed,	<i>to remove.</i>
ágifan, p. -geaf ; pp. -gifen,	<i>to restore, deliver.</i>
ágyldan, p. -geald ; pp. -golden,	<i>to pay, restore.</i>
áhebban, p. -hefde ; pp. -hafen,	<i>to lift up.</i>
áhôn, p. -heng ; pp. -hangen,	<i>to hang, crucify.</i>
áhreósan, p. -hreás ; pp. -hroren,	<i>to rush, fall.</i>
álæðan, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to lead out.</i>
álcegan, p. -lede ; pp. -led,	<i>to place, lay down.</i>
álesan, p. -läs ; pp. -lesen,	<i>to choose.</i>
álætan, p. -læt ; pp. -læten,	<i>to let go.</i>
álifian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to live.</i>
álimpan, p. -lamp,	<i>to happen.</i>
álútan, p. -leát ; pp. -loten,	<i>to bend, incline.</i>
álýfan, p. -lýfde ; pp. -lýfed,	<i>to allow.</i>

álysán, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to let loose, redeem.</i>
álysanés, -e, f.,	<i>redemption.</i>
ámeldian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to inform, betray.</i>
ámýrran, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to dissipate, waste.</i>
áræran, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to rear up.</i>
äreccan, p. -reahte ; pp. -reaht,	<i>to care for.</i>
áriman, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to number.</i>
ástandan, p. -stôd ; pp. -standen,	<i>to stand out, endure.</i>
ástigan, p. -stáh ; pp. -stigen,	<i>to go, mount.</i>
ástreccan, p. -strehte ; pp. -streht,	<i>to stretch out.</i>
áswefan, p. -ede ; pp. -ed,	<i>to soothe.</i>
áŕenian, p. -ede ; pp. -ed,	<i>to stretch out, prostrate.</i>
áŕeóstrián, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to darken.</i>
áŕólian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to sustain.</i>
áðý,	<i>therefore.</i>
áwegan, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to turn aside.</i>
áwendedlic,	<i>movable, changeable.</i>
áweorpan, p. -wearp ; pp. -worpen,	<i>to throw down, degrade.</i>
áwringan, p. -wrang ; pp. -wrunge,	<i>to wring out.</i>
áwritan, p. -wrát ; pp. -writen,	<i>to write out.</i>
á, an,	<i>always.</i>
abbot, -es, m.,	<i>an abbot.</i>
abotisse, -an, f.,	<i>an abbess.</i>
ac,	<i>but, whether.</i>
ác, -e, f.,	<i>an oak.</i>
ácsung, áscung, -e, f.,	<i>an asking, question.</i>
ád, -es, m.,	<i>a pile, funeral pyre.</i>
áctreów, -es, n.,	<i>an oak tree.</i>
ádl, -e, f. ; -es, n.,	<i>a disease, grief.</i>
æ, f., indecl.,	<i>law, common law.</i>
æá, eá, indecl. in sing.,	<i>water.</i>
ácer, -es, m.,	<i>a field, land.</i>
ádre,	<i>directly, quickly.</i>
áfen, -es, m.,	<i>the evening, vespers.</i>
æfre,	<i>ever.</i>
áftan,	<i>after, behind.</i>
áfter,	<i>after, on account of.</i>

after; comp. -ra, -re; sup. -mest,	
-myst,	<i>after, next.</i>
æfterfylgian, p. -de,	<i>to follow after.</i>
æfðanc, -es, m.,	<i>offence, displeasure.</i>
æfðanca, -an, m.,	<i>weariness, dislike.</i>
æghwar,	<i>everywhere.</i>
æghwæðer,	<i>both, each.</i>
æghwonan,	<i>everywhere.</i>
æghwile,	<i>every, all.</i>
æglæc,	<i>miserable.</i>
ægðer,	<i>either, each.</i>
ægðer, ge—ge,	<i>both—and, as well—as.</i>
æht, -e, f.,	<i>property, riches.</i>
æl,	<i>all.</i>
ælmihstig,	<i>Almighty.</i>
æltæwe,	<i>good, excellent.</i>
ælc,	<i>each, any, every.</i>
ærhwilcn,	<i>before.</i>
æmtig,	<i>empty, idle.</i>
æn, æne, æneg, ænig,	<i>one.</i>
ænlic, ænlic (æn, one + lic, like),	<i>only, singular.</i>
ænlice,	<i>only, elegantly.</i>
ænlipig, ænlipig, ænlepig,	<i>each, every.</i>
æpl, æpel, -es, m.,	<i>an apple, pupil of the eye.</i>
ær, adv.,	<i>ere, sooner, formerly.</i>
ær, prep.,	<i>ere, before.</i>
ær, adj.,	<i>former, superior.</i>
ærfæst,	<i>honest, good.</i>
ærend, -e, f.; ærende, -es, n.,	<i>an errand.</i>
ærendraca, -an, m.,	<i>messenger.</i>
ærn, -es, n.,	<i>a place, house.</i>
æsc, -es,	<i>ash tree, ash spear.</i>
æscholt, -es, n.,	<i>an ashwood.</i>
æt,	<i>at, by, near, with.</i>
æteówian, p. -eówde; pp. -eowed,	<i>to show, appear.</i>
ætfelan, p. -fealh; pp. -feallen,	<i>to slay, lean on.</i>
ætgädere,	<i>together.</i>

ǣðrīnan, p. -hrān ; pp. -hrinen,	<i>to touch.</i>
ǣtsamne,	<i>together.</i>
ǣtspurnan, p. -spearn ; pp. -spornen,	<i>to spurn at, stumble.</i>
ǣtstandan, p. -stōd ; pp. -standen,	<i>to stand still.</i>
ǣðalcundes, -e, f.,	<i>nobleness.</i>
ǣðel, -es, m.,	<i>a country.</i>
ǣðele,	<i>noble, eminent not only in descent but in mind.</i>
ǣðeling, -es, m.,	<i>the son of a king, prince.</i>
ǣðelo, f., indecl.,	<i>nobility.</i>
ǣttren, -yn,	<i>poisonous.</i>
ǣx, eax, -e, f.,	<i>an axe, hatchet.</i>
āgan, p. -āht ; pp. -āgen,	<i>to own, give, restore.</i>
agen,	<i>against.</i>
āgen, adj.,	<i>own, proper.</i>
aglæc,	<i>miserable.</i>
aglæca, -an, m.,	<i>a wretch.</i>
āhsian, acsian, acsigan, ascian,	
axian, axigean, p. -ede, -ode ; pp.-od,	<i>to ask.</i>
aldor, -e, f. ; -es, m.,	<i>an age, life.</i>
aldordæg, -es, m.,	<i>life-day, time of life.</i>
aldorleas,	<i>fatherless.</i>
all,	<i>all, whole.</i>
allunga,	<i>altogether.</i>
āloð, -e, f.,	<i>ale.</i>
alwealda, -an, m.,	<i>The All-Ruler, God.</i>
alwiht, -e, f.,	<i>every creature.</i>
ambihtscealc, -es, m.,	<i>a laboring servant.</i>
anǣðelan (un, not + ǣðele, noble),	<i>to dishonor, degrade.</i>
anbūgan, p. -beáh ; pp. -bugen,	<i>to obey.</i>
āngan, p. -eóde ; pp. -gangen,	<i>to begin.</i>
ānhebban, p. -hōf ; pp. -hafen,	<i>to heave up.</i>
ānlicnes, -e, f.,	<i>a likeness, statue.</i>
ānweorc, -es, n.,	<i>a cause.</i>
ān, æn, adj.,	<i>one, single.</i>

āngylde, -es, n.,	<i>a rate fixed by law, at which certain injuries were to be paid for, either to person or property; recompense.</i>
ānlic,	<i>one-like, singular.</i>
ānnys, -e, f.,	<i>oneness, covenant.</i>
ānræd,	<i>one-minded, persevering.</i>
ānsŷn, -e, f.,	<i>face, figure.</i>
ānweald, -es, m.,	<i>single jurisdiction, royal power.</i>
ān, āna,	<i>alone, only.</i>
āncersetl, -es, n.,	<i>a hermit's cell.</i>
and,	<i>and.</i>
andgit, -es, n.,	<i>the understanding, knowledge.</i>
andgytan, p. -geat; pp. -geten,	<i>to understand.</i>
andhweorfan, p. -hwearf; pp. -hworfen,	<i>to return.</i>
andlang, prep.,	<i>along, by the side of.</i>
andlifen, -e, f.,	<i>food, wages.</i>
andswarian, p. -ede, -ode; pp. -ed.,	<i>to answer.</i>
andweard,	<i>present.</i>
andwyrdan,	<i>to reply.</i>
andefn,	<i>an equality, measure.</i>
andetan,	<i>to confess.</i>
anunge,	<i>zeal, envy.</i>
apostol, -es, m.,	<i>one sent, apostle.</i>
ar, -es, m.,	<i>one going before, messenger.</i>
ār, -e, f.,	<i>glory, esteem.</i>
ārful,	<i>respectful, favorable.</i>
ārian, p. -ede, -ode; pp. -ed, -od,	<i>to honor, spare.</i>
ārleās,	<i>vile.</i>
ār, ær, -es, n.,	<i>ore, brass, copper.</i>
argeótere, -es, m.,	<i>a caster of brass.</i>
arc, -es, m.,	<i>an ark, chest.</i>
āð, -es, m.,	<i>an oath.</i>
āttor, ātter, -es, n.,	<i>poison.</i>
aðer, aðor,	<i>other.</i>
awht, aht,	<i>ought, any thing.</i>

axe, äxe, ahse, axse, -an, f., *ashes*

b.

- báldor, -es, m., *hero, prince.*
 bân, -es, n., *a bone.*
 bânhus, -es, n., *the bone-house, body, breast.*
 bânloca, -an, m., *a bone-inclosure, the skin.*
 baðian, p. -ode, -ede; pp. -od, -ed, *to bathe, wash.*
 be, bi, big, prep., *by, near, at, in, upon.*
 beäftan, prep., *after.*
 bebeóðan, p. -beád; pp. -boden, *to give a by-command, or gentle command.*
 bebyrgian, -byrian, -byrigean, p. -ode; pp. -od, *to bury.*
 beclýsan, *to enclose.*
 bedælan, p. -de; pp. -ed, *to entirely divide, deprive.*
 bedrifan, p. -dráf; pp. -drifen, *to drive off, compel.*
 begân, p. -eóde; pp. gangen, *to follow, dwell.*
 befleógan, p. -fleóh; pp. -flogen, *to flee away.*
 befóran, *before.*
 befyllan, p. -de; pp. -ed, *to fell, destroy.*
 begitan, p. -geat; pp. -geten, *to get, seek out.*
 begytan, p. -geat, *to beget, obtain.*
 beheáfðian, p. -ode; pp. -od, *to behead.*
 behealdan, p. -heold; pp. -healden, *to behold, regard.*
 behýðan, p. -de; pp. -ed, *to hide.*
 beleán, p. -loh; pp. -lägen, *to denounce.*
 belimpan, p. -lamp; pp. -lumpen, *to concern, happen.*
 belocan, p. -leác; pp. -locen, *to shut up.*
 bemænan, p. -de, *to bemoan.*
 bemetan, p. -mät; pp. -meten, *to measure by, find out.*
 beniman, p. -nam; pp. -numen, *to deprive.*
 bereáfian, p. -óde; pp. -od, *to bereave, spoil.*
 besceáwian, p. -ode; pp. -od, *to consider.*
 besceótan, p. -sceát; pp. -scoten, *to shoot.*
 bescúfan, p. -sceáf; pp. -scofen, *to thrust off.*
 besencan, p. -te; pp. -ed, *to sink.*

besmitan, pp. -sniten,	<i>to besmut, defile.</i>
besmiðian, p. -ode; pp. -ed,	<i>to forge.</i>
beswícan, p. -swác; pp. -swicen,	<i>to deceive, weaken.</i>
beteón, p. -teah; pp. -togen,	<i>to accuse, bequeath.</i>
betwuh, -wux, -wy, -wih,	<i>between.</i>
betýnan, p. -de,	<i>to enclose, stop.</i>
beáccn, bêccen, -es, n.,	<i>a beacon, sign.</i>
beám, -es, m.,	<i>a beam, post, tree.</i>
beáncoddas, m.,	<i>beanpods, husks.</i>
bearhtm, byrhtm, breahtm, -es, m.,	<i>brightness.</i>
bearn, -es, m.,	<i>the womb, lap.</i>
bearn, -es, n.,	<i>a barn, child.</i>
bearnlest, -leás,	<i>childless.</i>
beátan, p. -beót; pp. -beáten,	<i>to beat, hurt.</i>
bed, bād, bedd, -es, n.,	<i>a bed, couch.</i>
bedrāst, -e, f.,	<i>a bed-rest, bed.</i>
bégen,	<i>both.</i>
behāt, -es, n.,	<i>a vow.</i>
behč,	<i>token, proof.</i>
ben, benn, -e, f.,	<i>a wound.</i>
bēn, -e, f.,	<i>prayer.</i>
bēna, -an, m.,	<i>petitioner.</i>
benc, -e, f.,	<i>bench, table.</i>
bend, -e, f.; -es, m.,	<i>band, ribbon.</i>
beódgeneát, -es, m.,	<i>a table-servant.</i>
beódgereord, -e, f.,	<i>a table-meal, feast.</i>
beóðan, p. beád; pp. boden,	<i>to bid, offer.</i>
beón,	<i>to be, become.</i>
beór, -es, n.,	<i>beer.</i>
beórðegu, -e, f.,	<i>beer-service.</i>
beorh, -ges, m.,	<i>hill, mountain, rampart.</i>
beorht,	<i>brightness, glance.</i>
beorht, adj.,	<i>bright, shining.</i>
beorhtnes, -se, f.,	<i>brightness, splendor.</i>
beorn, -es, m.,	<i>a chief, nobleman.</i>
beót, -es, n.,	<i>a threat, peril.</i>
beótung, -e, f.,	<i>a beating, threat.</i>

bêran, p. bær; pp. boren,	<i>to bear, produce.</i>
beren, adj.,	<i>barley, made of barley.</i>
berie, berige, -an, f.,	<i>a berry, grape.</i>
bern, beren, berern, -es, n.,	<i>a corn-place, barn.</i>
berstan, p. bärst; pp. borsten,	<i>to burst, fail.</i>
bet, bett, adv.,	<i>better.</i>
bispell, -es, n.,	<i>a fable, story.</i>
biblioðece, -an, f.,	<i>a library, the Bible.</i>
bīdan, p. bād; pp. biden, a	<i>to abide, expect.</i>
biðdan, p. biid; pp. beden,	<i>to ask, declare.</i>
bifian, p. -ode,	<i>to tremble.</i>
bigleófa, -an, m.,	<i>food.</i>
bigleófan, p. -ede; pp. -ed,	<i>to nourish.</i>
bigspell, -es, n.,	<i>a parable, story.</i>
bilwit,	<i>innocent, meek, kind.</i>
bindan, p. band; pp. bunden,	<i>to bind, capture.</i>
binnan, -non,	<i>within.</i>
bisceop, -cop, -es, m.,	<i>a bishop, high-priest.</i>
bisen, bysen, -ne, f.,	<i>an example, model.</i>
bismær, bismôr, -es, m.,	<i>filthiness, infamy.</i>
bismôrlic,	<i>disgraceful, dirty.</i>
bítap, p. bāt; pp. biten,	<i>to bite.</i>
bíte, -es, m.,	<i>a bite.</i>
biter, bitter,	<i>bitter, horrid.</i>
blác,	<i>pale, shining.</i>
blād, -es, m.,	<i>a blast, breath, life, fame.</i>
blæd, -e, f.,	<i>a branch, fruit.</i>
blāðdre, -an, f.,	<i>a bladder, blister,</i>
blāwan, p. bléow; pp. blāwen,	<i>to blow, breathe,</i>
bleo, -wes; also, bleoh, -os, n.,	<i>color, hue.</i>
blessian, bletsian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to bless.</i>
bletsung, -e, f.,	<i>a blessing.</i>
blind,	<i>blind.</i>
blis, blys, -se, f.,	<i>bliss.</i>
bliðe,	<i>joyful, blithe.</i>
bliðheort,	<i>merry-hearted.</i>
blôd, -es, n.,	<i>blood.</i>

blódgýte, -es, m.,	<i>bloodshed.</i>
blódig,	<i>bloody.</i>
blósma, blóstma, -an, m.,	<i>blossom, flower.</i>
blótan, p. bléót; pp. blóten,	<i>to sacrifice, adore.</i>
blóc, -e, f.,	<i>a book, writing.</i>
bod, gebeod, -es, n.,	<i>a command.</i>
boda, -an, m.,	<i>a messenger.</i>
bodian, -igean, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to command, publish.</i>
bôrd, -es, n.,	<i>board, plank, table, shield.</i>
botm, -es, m.,	<i>a bottom.</i>
brád, bræd,	<i>broad, large.</i>
bráðnes, -e, f.,	<i>broadness, surface.</i>
bræðaning, -es, m.,	<i>a spreading.</i>
brær,	<i>a briar.</i>
brætan,	<i>to change.</i>
bræð, -es, m.,	<i>odor, a smell, good or bad.</i>
brand, brond, -es, m.,	<i>a brand, torch.</i>
bredan, p. bräd; pp. breðen,	<i>to braid, weave.</i>
breme, bryme,	<i>renowned.</i>
bremel, brember, brämbel, -es, m.,	<i>a bramble, torment.</i>
breóst, -e, f.,	<i>the breast.</i>
brünstreám, -es, m.,	<i>the sea-stream, ocean.</i>
bróc, -es, m.; brôca, -an, m.,	<i>brook, spring.</i>
brôga, -an, m.,	<i>a prodigy, monster.</i>
brósnigendlíc,	<i>corruptible.</i>
brósnung, -e, f.,	<i>corruption.</i>
brôðeor, broðor, -er, m.,	<i>a brother.</i>
brúcan, p. breác; pp. brocen,	<i>to use, eat, enjoy.</i>
brýd, bríd, -e, f.,	<i>a bride, wife.</i>
brýdguma, -an, m.,	<i>a bridegroom.</i>
bryne, -es, m.,	<i>a burning, scorching.</i>
brytta, bryta, -an, m.,	<i>a dispenser, prince.</i>
búend, búgend, -es, m.,	<i>a dweller, farmer.</i>
bufan, bufon, prep.,	<i>above, from above.</i>
búgan, beógan, p. beáh; pp.	
bugen,	<i>to bow, submit.</i>
búne, -an, f.,	<i>a cup.</i>

búrgsteld, -es, m.,	<i>a bower-tent, pavilion.</i>
burh, burhg, -ge, f. ; byrig, -e, f.,	<i>a town fort.</i>
burhleód, -es, m.,	<i>townpeople, a citizen.</i>
burhsittend, -es, m.,	<i>a citizen.</i>
burhwaru, -e, f.,	<i>the inhabitants of a city as a body,</i> <i>authority of a city.</i>
bútan, -ton, -tun, prep.,	<i>without, except.</i>
bútan, -ton, -tun, conj.,	<i>unless, except.</i>
bycgan, -gean, p. bóhte ; pp. ge- bóht,	<i>to buy, procure.</i>
bydel, bidel, -es, m.,	<i>a beadle, crier.</i>
byrgen, -e, f.,	<i>a burying, tomb.</i>
byrian, burian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to raise a mound, bury.</i>
býrian, -igan, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to taste, to become.</i>
byrgenstow, -e, f.,	<i>a burying-place.</i>
byrnan, p. barn ; pp. burnen,	<i>to burn.</i>
bysmerian, p. -ode,	<i>to deride, insult.</i>

C.

calic, -es, m.,	<i>a cup, goblet.</i>
camp, comp., -es, m.,	<i>a contest, war, camp.</i>
candel, candol, -es, n.,	<i>a candle.</i>
capitol, adj.,	<i>chief, early.</i>
cáru, cearu, -e, f.,	<i>care, anxiety.</i>
cárian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to care, be anxious.</i>
cásere, -es, m.,	<i>Cæsar, emperor, God.</i>
cáseren,	<i>an empress.</i>
cawl, caul, -es, m.,	<i>a basket.</i>
cealc, cálc,	<i>chalk, lime.</i>
ceald, cáld, adj.,	<i>cold.</i>
cealf, -es, n.,	<i>a calf.</i>
ceáp, -es,	<i>a bargain, price.</i>
ceáþian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to bargain, chaffer.</i>
ceaster, -re, f.,	<i>a city, fort.</i>
ceasterbúend, -es, m.,	<i>a city-dweller, citizen.</i>
cêne,	<i>keen, warlike.</i>

cennan, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to beget, bring forth.</i>
ceól, -es, m.,	<i>a keel, ship.</i>
ceorl, -es, m.,	<i>churl, freeman of the lowest rank, countryman.</i>
ceósan, p. ceás ; pp. cōren,	<i>to choose.</i>
cēpan, p. -te,	<i>to take, hold.</i>
cild, -es, n.,	<i>a child.</i>
cildhād, -es, m.,	<i>childhood.</i>
clæn, -e,	<i>clean, innocent.</i>
clænheort,	<i>clean-hearted.</i>
clænnēs, -e, f.,	<i>cleanness, modesty.</i>
clāð, -es, m.,	<i>cloth, covering.</i>
cleopian, p. -ode,	<i>to cry, call.</i>
clif, clyf, cleof, -es, n.,	<i>a cliff.</i>
clom, clomm, -es, m.,	<i>a band, chain.</i>
clúd, -es, m.,	<i>rock, hillock.</i>
cnāpa, cnāfa, -an, m.,	<i>an offspring.</i>
cneóres, cneórnes, cneówres,	<i>a generation, family.</i>
-se, f.,	<i>a knee.</i>
cneów, -es, n.,	<i>a relation.</i>
cneówmæg, -es, m.,	<i>youth, military followers.</i>
cniht, -es, m.,	<i>boyish.</i>
cnihtlic,	<i>youthwise, youthlike.</i>
cnihtwise,	<i>a knoll, hill.</i>
cnoll, -es, m.,	<i>a Consul.</i>
consul,	<i>corn, grain.</i>
corn, -es, n.,	<i>a handful of corn.</i>
cornrīpa, -an, m.,	<i>to tempt, prove.</i>
costian, -nian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>a tempter.</i>
costnigend, -es, m.,	<i>a temptation.</i>
costnung, -e, f.,	<i>craft, artifice, skill, power</i>
crāft, -es, m. ; also, -e, f.,	<i>skillful, crafty.</i>
crāftig,	<i>to creep.</i>
creópan, p. creáp ; pp. cropyen,	<i>a reptile.</i>
creópend, -es, m.,	
crincan, cringan, p. cranc ; pp.	
cruncen,	<i>to cringe.</i>

cristendôm, -enandôm, -es, m.,	<i>Christianity, Christendom.</i>
cristene, adj.,	<i>Christian.</i>
crydan, p. creād; gecrôden,	<i>to crowd.</i>
crypan, p. creāp; pp. cropyen,	<i>to creep.</i>
cuc, cucen, cwic, adj.,	<i>alive, quick.</i>
cucumber, -es, m.,	<i>a cucumber.</i>
culfre, culefre, -an, f.,	<i>a culver, dove.</i>
cuma, -an, m.,	<i>a comer, guest.</i>
cuman, p. com; pp. cumen,	<i>to come, go.</i>
cunnan, p. cûðe; pp. cûð,	<i>to know, to be able.</i>
cunnian, p. -ode; pp. -od, -ed,	<i>to con, inquire, search.</i>
cûð,	<i>known, certain.</i>
cûðian, p. -ode,	<i>to become known, regard.</i>
cwæðan, cwêðan, p. cwæð; pp.	
cweden,	<i>to say, call for.</i>
cwealm, -es, m.,	<i>pestilence, slaughter.</i>
cweartern, cwertern, -es, n.,	<i>a guard house, prison.</i>
cweman, p. -de,	<i>to please, profit.</i>
cwén, -e, f.; also, cwêne, -an, f.,	<i>a queen, wife, woman.</i>
cwilmian, p. -de; pp. -ed.,	<i>to torture.</i>
cýle, -es, m.,	<i>a cold, chill.</i>
cyme, -es, m.,	<i>a coming.</i>
cymlic,	<i>comely.</i>
cyn, cynn, -es, n.,	<i>kin, race.</i>
cynecynn, -es, n.,	<i>royal offspring.</i>
cynedôm, -es, m.,	<i>royal dominion, royalty.</i>
ðynerôf,	<i>royal, renowned.</i>
cyning, cyng, -es, m.,	<i>a king, ruler.</i>
cýpa, -an, m.,	<i>merchant, trader.</i>
cýpan, p. cýpt; pp. cýpton,	<i>to sell.</i>
cyrre, cerre, -es, m.,	<i>time, season.</i>
cyst, cist, -e, f.; also, ciste, -an, f.,	<i>a chest, casket.</i>
cýte, côte, -an, f.,	<i>cottage, den.</i>
cýð, -ðe, f.,	<i>acquaintance.</i>
cýðan, p. -de, -ðe; pp. -ed,	<i>to make known, declare.</i>
cýððe, -an, f.,	<i>a home, native place.</i>

d.

dæd, -e, f.,	<i>a deed.</i>
dædbót, -e, f.,	<i>an amend-deed, repentance.</i>
dæg, -es, m.,	<i>a day, time of life.</i>
dāghwamlic, -hwamlice, adj. and adv.,	<i>daily.</i>
dāgred,	<i>early dawn.</i>
dæl, -es, m.,	<i>a deal, part.</i>
dælan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to divide, deal.</i>
dagian,	<i>to dawn.</i>
deád, adj.,	<i>dead.</i>
deár, p. dorste,	<i>to dare, presume.</i>
deáð, -es, m.,	<i>death.</i>
deáðlic,	<i>deadly.</i>
delfan, p. dealf; pp. dolfen,	<i>to delve,</i>
déma, -an, m.,	<i>a judge.</i>
dēman, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to judge, deem.</i>
denu, den, -e, f.,	<i>a plain, den, forest.</i>
deófol, deófl, -es, m.,	<i>the devil.</i>
deófolcund,	<i>devil-kind, devilish.</i>
deófolgeld, -gild, -gylt, -es, n.,	<i>idolatry, sacrifice to devils.</i>
deóp, dióp,	<i>deep, great.</i>
deópnes, -se, f.,	<i>deepness, abyss, mystery.</i>
deór, -es, n.,	<i>an animal, wild animal.</i>
deórlic,	<i>brutal.</i>
deóre, dære, dýre,	<i>beloved, high in price.</i>
deórwurðe,	<i>precious, dear.</i>
deórwyrðnes, -se, f.,	<i>preciousness, treasure.</i>
derian, derigan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to injure, annoy.</i>
digel, adj.,	<i>secret.</i>
digelnes, -se, f.,	<i>solitude, wilderness.</i>
dim,	<i>dim, dark.</i>
dimnes, -se, f.,	<i>dimness.</i>
disc, -es, m.,	<i>dish, table.</i>
dohter, dohtor,	<i>a daughter.</i>

dòm, -es, m.,	<i>doom, judgment, jurisdiction ;</i> <i>pl. laws.</i>
dòmsetl, -es, n.,	<i>a judgment seat.</i>
dôn, gedôn, p. did ; pp. gedôn,	<i>to do, cause.</i>
dreám, -es, m.,	<i>joy, music.</i>
dreámleás,	<i>joyless.</i>
drencan, -ean, p. -te ; pp. -ed,	<i>to give to drink, drench.</i>
dreógan, p. dreáh ; pp. drogen,	<i>to bear, suffer, work.</i>
dreósan, p. dreás,	<i>to rush, fall, perish.</i>
drí, dryg,	<i>dry.</i>
drihtscipe, -es, m.,	<i>lordship, dominion.</i>
drihten, dryhten, -es, m.,	<i>the LORD, a ruler.</i>
drinc, -es, m.,	<i>a drink.</i>
drincan, p. dranc ; pp. druncen,	<i>to drink.</i>
dry, -es, m.,	<i>a druid, magician.</i>
drygan, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to dry up.</i>
dugan, p. dôhte,	<i>to profit, help.</i>
dugeð, -oð, adj.,	<i>good, virtuous.</i>
duguð, -e, f.,	<i>advantage, happiness, riches.</i>
dûn, -e, f.,	<i>a mountain, downs.</i>
duru, -e, f.,	<i>a door, gate.</i>
dust, -es, m.,	<i>dust.</i>
dýnian, p. -ede ; pp. -ed,	<i>to din, thunder.</i>
dýrne, adj.,	<i>hidden.</i>
dýsig, -es, n., sub. and adj.,	<i>an error, ignorance.</i>
dýsigian,	<i>to be foolish, act foolishly.</i>

C.

eá, f., indecl. in sing.,	<i>running water, river.</i>
eáland, -es, n.,	<i>water-land, an island.</i>
eástreám, -es, m.,	<i>a water-stream.</i>
các, conj.,	<i>also, likewise.</i>
eádíg,	<i>happy, rich, perfect.</i>
eádiglice,	<i>happily.</i>
eádignes, -se, f.,	<i>happiness.</i>
eádmód,	<i>humble.</i>
eádmôdnes, -se, f.,	<i>humility, humanity.</i>

eafora, -an, m.,	<i>progeny, issue.</i>
cáge, -an, n.,	<i>an eye, sharpness of wit.</i>
cal, ál,	<i>all, whole, every.</i>
ealgylden,	<i>gilded over, all-golden.</i>
ealwiht, -e, f.,	<i>every creature.</i>
eala, hela,	<i>O ! alas !</i>
eald,	<i>old.</i>
ealdor, -res, m.,	<i>an elder, ancestor, author, ruler.</i>
caldorman, -es, m.,	<i>an elderman, senator, chief ; a nobleman of the highest rank that could be given to a subject, being only inferior to the eðe- ling, or prince.</i>
callunga, adv.,	<i>all along, altogether, entirely.</i>
ealo, ealu, -cwes, n.,	<i>ale, beer.</i>
calogeweorc, -es, n.,	<i>ale-work, brewing.</i>
ealoð, -e, f.,	<i>ale.</i>
eám, -es, m.,	<i>an uncle.</i>
ean,	<i>one.</i>
eár, -es, n.,	<i>an ear of corn.</i>
earc, -e, f.,	<i>an ark, chest.</i>
earcbórd, -es, n.,	<i>ark's board, the ark.</i>
eard, -es, m.,	<i>native soil, country.</i>
eardfæst,	<i>earth-fast, fixed.</i>
cardian, -igean, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to dwell, rest.</i>
eardung, -e, f.,	<i>a habitation.</i>
eardungstow, -e, f.,	<i>dwelling-place.</i>
earfoð, -e, f., sub. and adj.,	<i>difficulty, labor.</i>
earfoðlice, adv.,	<i>with difficulty.</i>
earm, -líc,	<i>miserable, he'pless.</i>
earm, -es, m.,	<i>an arm.</i>
earn, -es, m.,	<i>an eagle.</i>
eást, adj.,	<i>eastern.</i>
eástland, -es, n.,	<i>East Country, the Country of the Osti or Estas.</i>
eástanweard,	<i>eastward.</i>
eáð, adj. and adv.,	<i>easy, ready.</i>

eaðemettu, -e, f.,	<i>humility, submission.</i>
eaðemôðlice,	<i>humbly.</i>
êce,	<i>eternal.</i>
êcnes, êcenes, -se, f.,	<i>eternity.</i>
efenhäftling, -es, m.,	<i>a fellow-prisoner.</i>
efenðeowa, -an, m.,	<i>fellow-servant.</i>
êfestan,	<i>to hasten.</i>
êfne, âfne, eofne,	<i>lo ! truly !</i>
eft,	<i>again, back, afterward.</i>
eftsið, -es, m.,	<i>a renewed journey.</i>
êg, ege, -an, n.,	<i>an eye.</i>
êge, -es, m.,	<i>fear.</i>
êgefull,	<i>fearful.</i>
eghwonen,	<i>everywhere.</i>
eglan,	<i>to torment, trouble.</i>
ehtan, p. ehte,	<i>to pursue, annoy.</i>
ehtend, -iend, -es, m.,	<i>a persecutor.</i>
ehtnes, -se, f.,	<i>persecution.</i>
elðeóðig, -ðióðig,	<i>foreign.</i>
elðeóðignes, -se, f.,	<i>travelling abroad.</i>
eld, yld, indecl.,	<i>age.</i>
ele, -es, m.,	<i>oil.</i>
eleberge, -berie, -an, f.,	<i>olive berry.</i>
elf, -es, m.,	<i>an elf.</i>
elfscine, adj.,	<i>elf-beautiful, handsome.</i>
ellen, -nes, n.,	<i>strength, fortitude.</i>
elles, adv.,	<i>else,</i>
ellor, adv.,	<i>elsewhere.</i>
eln, -e, f.,	<i>an ell.</i>
emfeala, adv.,	<i>just so much.</i>
embfaran, p. -fôr ; pp. -faren,	<i>to go about.</i>
emnian,	<i>to make alike.</i>
emnreð,	<i>equally cruel.</i>
ende, -es, m.,	<i>end, extremity.</i>
endedäg, -es, m.,	<i>the last day.</i>
endian,	<i>to end.</i>
endenext,	<i>the nearest end, at last.</i>

engel, -les, m.,	<i>an angel.</i>
ent, -es, m.,	<i>a giant.</i>
eored, -es, n.,	<i>a band, troop.</i>
eorl, -es, m.,	<i>a man of rank, of valor ; chief ; nobleman. Earl was first used by the Jutes of Kent.</i>
eormð, yrmð, -e, f.,	<i>poverty.</i>
eornostlice,	<i>earnestly, truly, therefore.</i>
eorðe -an, f. ; also, -c, f.,	<i>earth, ground.</i>
eorðeäppel, -les, m.,	<i>an earth-apple, cucumber.</i>
eorðeþeofung, -c, f.,	<i>an earthquake.</i>
eorðecyning, -cs, m.,	<i>an earth or great king.</i>
eorðedraca, -an, m.,	<i>an earth serpent.</i>
eorðelic,	<i>earthly.</i>
eorðereced, -cs, n.,	<i>an earth-house, cave.</i>
eorðetylia, -an, m.,	<i>an earth-tiller, farmer.</i>
esne, äsne, -es, m.,	<i>a man of the servile class, a man, servant.</i>
etan, p. æt, pp. eten,	<i>to eat, consume.</i>
êðel, -es, m.,	<i>one's own residence, inheritance, native country.</i>
êðelland, -es, n.,	<i>native land.</i>
cðelweard, -es, m.,	<i>a country's keeper, ruler.</i>

f.

fäcen, -nes, n. sub. and adj.,	<i>deceit, wickedness.</i>
fäc, -ces, n.,	<i>a space, distance.</i>
fäder, indecl. in sing., gen. sing.	
sometimes fäderes, m.,	<i>a father.</i>
fäger, -c, adj. and adv.,	<i>fair, beautifully.</i>
fägnian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>be delighted with.</i>
fæhð, -e, f.,	<i>enmity.</i>
fæmne, -an, f.,	<i>a virgin, woman.</i>
fär, -es, m.,	<i>a journey, expedition.</i>
fær, -es, m.,	<i>a coming suddenly upon, deceit.</i>
færinga, adv.,	<i>suddenly, by chance.</i>

færlice, adv.,	<i>immediately.</i>
färeld, -es, m.,	<i>journey, passage.</i>
fäst, -e, adj. and adv.,	<i>fast, firm.</i>
fästlic, -e, adj. and adv.,	<i>fastlike, firm.</i>
fæstan,	<i>to fast.</i>
fästen, -es, n.,	<i>a fortress, wall.</i>
fästenung, -e, f.,	<i>a fastening, confirmation.</i>
fæsten, -es, n.,	<i>a fast, fasting.</i>
fät, -es, n.,	<i>a vessel, vat.</i>
fät, fätt, adj.,	<i>fat.</i>
fited,	<i>fattened, thick, rich.</i>
fäðm, -es, m.,	<i>a cubit, a fathom.</i>
fagn,	<i>serene, clear.</i>
fah, -es, m., sub. and adj.,	<i>a foe.</i>
fandian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to try, tempt.</i>
fânt, fântfät, -es, n.,	<i>a font.</i>
feala, fela, indeclin.,	<i>many, much.</i>
fearn, -es, n.,	<i>a fern.</i>
feáw, feá, indeclin.,	<i>few.</i>
fëdan, p. fëdde ; pp. fëded,	<i>to feed, bring up.</i>
feld, fild, -es, m.,	<i>a field, pasture.</i>
fen, -es, n.,	<i>a fen, marsh.</i>
feoh, -os, n.,	<i>cattle, living animals, money, goods.</i>
feohgytsere, -es, m.,	<i>a covetous man.</i>
feohtan, p. feaht ; pp. fohten,	<i>to fight, contend.</i>
feóian, p. fëode,	<i>to hate.</i>
feónd, -es, m.,	<i>enemy, devil.</i>
feor,	<i>far.</i>
feorweg, -es, m.,	<i>a distant way.</i>
feorh, -res, n.,	<i>the life, soul, man.</i>
forhgenerian,	<i>to preserve life.</i>
feorlen,	<i>distant.</i>
feorran,	<i>far from.</i>
fëran, p. -de,	<i>to walk, pass.</i>
ferð, -es, m.,	<i>the life, mind.</i>
fërian, p. -ode ; pp. -ed,	<i>to carry.</i>

feringa, færinga,	<i>suddenly.</i>
fersc,	<i>fresh, sweet.</i>
fetels, -es, m.,	<i>a girdle, bag.</i>
fêðe, -es, m.,	<i>going on foot, way, step.</i>
fêðeleás,	<i>footless.</i>
filian, p. -de,	<i>to follow.</i>
findan, p. fand; pp. funden,	<i>to find, dispose.</i>
finger, -res, m.,	<i>a finger.</i>
fir, -es, m.,	<i>chief of living things, man.</i>
fírenlust, -es, m.,	<i>incest.</i>
fisc, -es, m.,	<i>a fish.</i>
fiscere, -es, m.,	<i>a fisherman.</i>
fiscian,	<i>to fish.</i>
fiscað, -es, m.,	<i>a fishing.</i>
flæsc, -es, n.,	<i>flesh.</i>
flæschoma, -an, m.,	<i>the flesh-covering, the body.</i>
fleám, -es, m.,	<i>a flight, banishment.</i>
fleógan, p. fleáh; pp. flogen,	<i>to fly, flee.</i>
flitan, p. flát; pp. fliten,	<i>to strive, contend.</i>
flód, -es, n.; also flód, -e, f.,	<i>wave, river.</i>
flóta, -an, m.,	<i>ship, sailor.</i>
fóðer, fódðer, -dres, n.,	<i>food, fodder; husk.</i>
folc, -es, n.,	<i>folk, tribe, family.</i>
folccwên, -e, f.; also, -an, f.,	<i>a queen.</i>
folcýning, -es, m.,	<i>a king.</i>
folcisc, -lic, adj.,	<i>folkish, common.</i>
folcscaru, -e, f.,	<i>a folk division, public land.</i>
folde, -an, f.,	<i>earth, ground.</i>
foldebold, -es, n.,	<i>the land-dwelling.</i>
folgáð, -goð, -es, m.,	<i>service.</i>
folgian, p. -de,	<i>to follow.</i>
fôn, p. feng; pp. fangen,	<i>to take, accept.</i>
for, prep.,	<i>for, on account of.</i>
forbärnan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to consume, burn up.</i>
forðgednes, -se, f.,	<i>a transgression, stubbornness.</i>
forældan, p. -geald; pp. -golden,	<i>to repay, redeem.</i>
forðifenlic,	<i>forgiving, pardonable.</i>

forġitan, p. -geat ; pp. -geten,	<i>to forget, neglect.</i>
forġitennes, -se, f.,	<i>forgetfulness.</i>
forġyman, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to neglect, transgress.</i>
forhæbben, p. -hæfde ; pp. -hæfed,	<i>to be abstinent, forbear.</i>
forhogian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to neglect, accuse.</i>
forhwæga,	<i>at last, however.</i>
forhýnan, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to cast behind, hinder, oppress.</i>
forlætan, p. -lêt ; pp. -læten,	<i>to let go, permit.</i>
forleóran, p. -de,	<i>to leave, go forth.</i>
forliger, -es, n.,	<i>adultery.</i>
formeltan, p. -mealt ; pp. -molten,	<i>to melt, liquefy.</i>
forniman, p. -nám ; pp. -numen,	<i>to take away, plunder.</i>
forscapung, -e, f.,	<i>an escaping, error, sin.</i>
forſceap, -e, f.,	<i>fault.</i>
forſcrifan, p. -ſcráf ; pp. -ſcrifen,	<i>to shave away.</i>
forſeón, p. -ſeáh ; pp. -ſawen,	<i>to overlook, despise.</i>
forðrysmian, p. -ode ; pp. -ed,	<i>to suffocate.</i>
forwandian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to fear greatly, reverence.</i>
forweorðan, p. -wearð ; pp. -wor-	
den,	<i>to perish, die.</i>
forwritan, p. -wrát, pp. -writen,	<i>to carve asunder.</i>
forwyrdan,	<i>to destroy.</i>
forwyrd, -e, f.,	<i>destruction.</i>
foran, adv.,	<i>only.</i>
fôran, prep.,	<i>before.</i>
fôrebeácen, -es, n.,	<i>a foretoken, prodigy.</i>
fôresácgan, p. -sæde ; pp. -ge-	
sæd,	<i>to predict, preface.</i>
fôresceáwian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to foresee, foreshadow.</i>
fôresceáwung, -e, f.,	<i>providence, foreseeing.</i>
fôresnoter,	<i>forewise, prudent, beforehand.</i>
fôrespræcan, p. -spræc ; pp. -spre-	
cen,	<i>to intercede.</i>
fôrestihtan,	<i>to forearrange.</i>
forht,	<i>fearful.</i>
forma, adj.,	<i>early, former.</i>
forod,	<i>broken, weakened.</i>

forð, adv.,	<i>forth, thence, directly.</i>
forðbāro, adj.,	<i>bringing forth.</i>
forðlæstan,	<i>to fulfil.</i>
forðām, -ðāmðe,	<i>for this reason that, because, therefore.</i>
forði, -ðig,	<i>therefore, wherefore, for, because.</i>
fōt, -es, m.,	<i>a foot.</i>
fracoðlice,	<i>shamefully.</i>
frāteu, -ewu, gen. -euc, -we,	<i>ornament, treasure.</i>
frātewian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to trim, adorn.</i>
fram, prep.,	<i>from.</i>
framgeond, adv.,	<i>from yonder, thither, beyond.</i>
framsið, -es, m.,	<i>a departure.</i>
freá, -an, m.,	<i>the LORD, a lord, master.</i>
fregnan, p. frāgn; pp. frugnen,	<i>to know by asking, inquire, hear.</i>
freme, -an, f.; also, fremu, -e, f.,	<i>profit, kindness.</i>
fremian, p. -ede; pp. -ed,	<i>to profit, avail.</i>
fremed,	<i>foreign, strange.</i>
fremman, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to frame, perpetuate.</i>
freô, f., indeclin.,	<i>a ruler, lady, mistress.</i>
freôdôm, -es, m.,	<i>freedom.</i>
freôlic, freôh,	<i>free, noble.</i>
freod, -e, f.,	<i>liberty, goodwill.</i>
freôls, -es, m.,	<i>a freeman; feast.</i>
freônd, m.,	<i>a friend.</i>
freôndscipe, -es, m.,	<i>friendship.</i>
fcoðoburh, -ge, f.,	<i>a city of refuge.</i>
froðoðeaw, m.,	<i>dignified manner.</i>
fretan, p. frät; pp. -freten,	<i>to fret, gnaw, break.</i>
frinan, p. fran; pp. gefrunen,	<i>to ask, consult.</i>
frið, -es, m.,	<i>the peace of a country, protection.</i>
friðo, f., indeclin.,	<i>peace, love.</i>
frôfer, -fre, f.,	<i>comfort, convenience.</i>
from, -lice, adj. and adv.,	<i>firm, boldly.</i>
fromswican, p. -swâc; pp. -swi-	
cen,	<i>to withdraw, desert.</i>
frosc, -es, m.; also, frox, -es, m.,	<i>a frog.</i>

frum,	<i>original, first.</i>
fruma, -an, m.,	<i>beginning, author, founder.</i>
frumcenned, part.,	<i>first begotten.</i>
frumgâra, -an, m.,	<i>a patriarch, chieftain.</i>
frumsceaft, -e, f.,	<i>first creation, creation.</i>
frumstôl, -es, m.,	<i>an original or paternal home.</i>
frymð, -es, m.,	<i>a beginning.</i>
frynd, m.,	<i>friend.</i>
fugel, -es, m.,	<i>a fowl, bird.</i>
fugelere, -s, m.,	<i>a fowler.</i>
fûl, -lic,	<i>foul, dirty, guilty.</i>
fûlian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to foul, corrupt.</i>
fûlnes, -se, f.,	<i>foulness.</i>
full,	<i>full, complete.</i>
fullgeómor,	<i>full-sad.</i>
fulgân, p. -eóde; pp. -gangen,	<i>to go to the full, accomplish.</i>
fulneáh, -nêh,	<i>full nigh, almost.</i>
fuloft,	<i>full oft, very often.</i>
fulwid,	<i>full wide, round about.</i>
fulluht, -wiht, -es, m.,	<i>baptism, baptizing.</i>
fulluhtere, -es, m.,	<i>a baptizer, baptist.</i>
fultum, -es, m.,	<i>help, favor; an army.</i>
fur, furh, -e, f.,	<i>a furrow, harrow.</i>
furðan, -ðon,	<i>also, too, even.</i>
furðor,	<i>further.</i>
fûs,	<i>ready, quick.</i>
fylligean, -igan, p. -de,	<i>to follow.</i>
fyll, -e, f.,	<i>fill, fulness.</i>
fyllan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to fill, finish.</i>
fyllan, p. -dc; pp. -ed,	<i>to fell, destroy.</i>
fylstan,	<i>to help.</i>
fýr, -es, n.,	<i>fire.</i>
fýrsméortan,	<i>to smart like fire, burn.</i>
fyrd, -e, f.,	<i>an expedition, army.</i>
fyren, firen, -e, f.,	<i>a crime.</i>
fýren, adj.,	<i>fiery, bright.</i>
fyrnrest, superl.,	<i>foremost, utmost.</i>

fýrs, -es, m.,	<i>furze, brambles.</i>
fýrst, first, -e, f.; also, -es, m.,	<i>a space, time.</i>
fýsan, p. -ede; pp. -ed,	<i>to desire, send forth, haste.</i>

G.

gaderian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to gather, assemble.</i>
gælan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to hinder, terrify.</i>
gälsa, -an, m.,	<i>luxury.</i>
gäst, -es, m.,	<i>a guest, man.</i>
gafol, -ful, -es, n.,	<i>tax, rent.</i>
gagates,	<i>the agate.</i>
gälfæð, -es, m.,	<i>a lustful mind, lust.</i>
gälnes, -se, f.,	<i>lust, luxury.</i>
galan, p. gól; pp. galen,	<i>to sing, enchant.</i>
gamol, -mel,	<i>old.</i>
gân, gangan, p. eóde; pp. gan-	
gen,	<i>to go, happen.</i>
gár, -es, m.,	<i>a dart, weapon.</i>
gást, -es, m.,	<i>breath; a spirit, ghost.</i>
gástlic,	<i>ghostly, spiritual, holy.</i>
gát, -e, f.,	<i>a she-goat, kid.</i>
gât, -es, m.,	<i>a he-goat.</i>
gât, gæat, -es, n.,	<i>a gate, door, gap.</i>
ge, conj.,	<i>and, also.</i>
ge—ge,	<i>both—and, as well—as.</i>
geäðel,	<i>natural.</i>
gealgian,	<i>to defend.</i>
geár, -es, n. m.,	<i>a year.</i>
geára, geáro, adv.,	<i>yore, formerly.</i>
geard, -es, m.,	<i>a hedge, enclosure.</i>
geare, gearu,	<i>ready.</i>
gearo,	<i>yare, accurate.</i>
geatan,	<i>to grant.</i>
gebær, -e, f.,	<i>a bearing, habit of body or mind.</i>
gebæran, p. -bær; pp. -boren,	<i>to behave.</i>
gebannan,	<i>to proclaim.</i>

gebeorh, -ges, m.,	<i>a refuge.</i>
gebitan,	<i>to make better, atone for.</i>
gebyrddæg, -es, m.,	<i>birthday.</i>
gebýrian, -býrigan, -biran, p.	
-ede; pp. -ed,	<i>to taste, to be to one's taste.</i>
gecerran,	<i>to turn, to return.</i>
gecnedan,	<i>to knead, mix.</i>
gecnyt, cnytt,	<i>knitted, fastened.</i>
gedafan, pp. -dasen,	<i>to become, behove.</i>
gedafnian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	" "
gedál, -es, m.,	<i>a separation, difference.</i>
gedéfe,	<i>quiet, fit.</i>
gedelfan, p. -dealf; pp. -delfen,	<i>to delve.</i>
gedræg, -es, n.,	<i>a tumult.</i>
gedreag, -dræg, -es, n.,	<i>assembly.</i>
gedrêfan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to offend.</i>
gedrêfedlic,	<i>troublesome.</i>
gedrefedness, -se, f.,	<i>trouble, confusion.</i>
gedreógan,	<i>to bear, be modest.</i>
gedriht, -e, f.,	<i>a multitude.</i>
gedufan, p. -deáf; pp. -dofen,	<i>to plunge in water, dive.</i>
gedwellan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to deceive.</i>
gedwild, -dwyld, -es, n.,	<i>an error, heresy.</i>
gedwola, -an, m.,	<i>a heretic; an error.</i>
geeâcnian, p. -ode: pp. -od,	<i>to conceive, bring forth.</i>
geeâdmêdan, -eâdmëttan, p. -de,	
-te; pp. -ed, -et,	<i>to honor, pray; to humble.</i>
geedcucian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to revive.</i>
gefagenian, -fagnian,	<i>to rejoice.</i>
gefea, -an, m.,	<i>joy, favor.</i>
gefëan, -fihan, p. -feáh; pp. fehen,	<i>to rejoice.</i>
gefêgan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to join.</i>
geferscipe, -es, m.,	<i>fellowship.</i>
geflyman,	<i>to rout.</i>
gefrágnan,	<i>to know, inquire.</i>
gefrêfrian, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to comfort.</i>
gefremian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to finish, bring to pass.</i>

gefrinan,	<i>to ask, know.</i>
gefullian,	<i>to baptize.</i>
gefyllan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to fulfil, satisfy.</i>
gefyrn,	<i>long ago.</i>
gefýsan,	<i>to prepare, hasten.</i>
gegearcian,	<i>to prepare.</i>
gegylða, -an, m.,	<i>one belonging to a guild or club, a club or corporation.</i>
gegyrela, -an, m.,	<i>a garment.</i>
gehende,	<i>what can be laid hold of, nigh.</i>
gehirnes, -hernes, -se, f.,	<i>a report.</i>
gehláðan,	<i>to draw, load.</i>
gehû,	<i>how.</i>
gehwâ,	<i>every one, whoever, who.</i>
gehwæde, -hwede, adj.,	<i>little, small.</i>
gehwâr, -hwar,	<i>on every side.</i>
gehyrtan,	<i>to encourage.</i>
gelæte, -es, n.,	<i>a going out, ending.</i>
gelang,	<i>in consequence of.</i>
gelyfan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to believe, trust.</i>
gelytlian,	<i>to diminish.</i>
gemæcce, -an, f.,	<i>a female companion, wife.</i>
gemæne, -lice, adj. and adv.,	<i>common, general.</i>
gemære, -es, n.,	<i>an end, boundary.</i>
gemunan, p. -de,	<i>to remember, consider.</i>
gemang, -es, n.,	<i>a collection, burden.</i>
gemang, prep.,	<i>among.</i>
gemanian,	<i>to admonish, exhort.</i>
gêmen,	<i>care, solicitude.</i>
gemengian,	<i>to mix, mingle.</i>
gemête, -es, n.,	<i>an assembly.</i>
gemetegung, -e, f.,	<i>measure, limit.</i>
gemetfäst,	<i>modest, moderate.</i>
gemetgian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to temper, moderate.</i>
gemiltsian,	<i>to pity, pardon.</i>
gemôt, -es, n.,	<i>a mole, meeting.</i>
gemunan, p. -de,	<i>to remember, consider, admonish.</i>

generian, p. -ode; pp. -od,
 genægan, p. -ede; pp. -ed,
 genedan, p. -de; pp. -ed,
 geneohhe, genche, genoh,
 geneósian,
 genéðan, p. -de,
 genoh, adj.,
 genyðerian,
 geócc, -es, n.,
 geogoð, geoguð, -e, f.,
 geómer, -mor,
 geómormôd,
 geómrían, p. -ode; pp. -od,
 geond, prep.,
 geond, geondan, adv.,
 geong,
 geongra, -an,
 geopenian,
 georfulness, -se, f.,
 georn, -ful,
 georne, adv.,
 geornfulness, -se, f.,
 geornian, p. -de,
 geortruwian,
 geótan, p. geát; pp. goten,
 gerâd, -es, m.,
 gcrâd, adj.,
 gerâdigean,
 geræcan,
 geregnian,
 gereord, -e, f.,
 gerisan, p. -räs; pp. -risen,

 geryne, -es, m.,
 gerysene, adj.,
 gesaca, -an, m.,
 gesäld, -säled,

to protect, save.
to assault, bring to, supply.
to force, invite.
enough.
to visit.
to dare, bring under.
sufficient.
to humble, condemn.
a yoke.
a youth, the young.
grim, sad.
sad-minded.
to grieve.
beyond, through, over, as far as.
thither, beyond.
young, tender.
a disciple.
to open.
industry.
desirous, studious.
earnestly, fully.
diligence.
to desire, study.
to distrust, forbear.
to pour, shed.
consideration, reason.
instructed, prudent.
to reason.
to reach, occupy.
to set in order.
language, conversation, meal-time.
to rise together, be suitable; to
seize.
a mystery.
fit, proper.
an adversary.
tied, sealed.

gesælð, -e, f.,	<i>happiness, wealth.</i>
gesamnian,	<i>to assemble, unite.</i>
gesamnung, -e, f.,	<i>a congregation, assembly.</i>
gewisnes, -se, f.,	<i>distinction, discretion.</i>
gesceaft, -e, f.,	<i>creation, creature.</i>
gesceapu, -c, f.,	<i>form, figure ; nature.</i>
gescéo, sing. indeclin.,	<i>a shoe.</i>
gescyldan,	<i>to shield.</i>
gesene,	<i>clearly.</i>
gesibsum,	<i>peaceable.</i>
gesiht, -sið, -e, f.,	<i>sight, view.</i>
gesnâð, -sne,	<i>cut off.</i>
gestrangian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to flourish ; become strong.</i>
gestunian, p. -de ; pp. -od,	<i>to stun, make stupid.</i>
gestyran,	<i>to rule, correct.</i>
gesundfullic,	<i>fully sound, prosperous.</i>
gesundfulnes, -se, f.,	<i>soundness, healthiness, prosperity.</i>
geswican,	<i>to leave off, avoid.</i>
geswinc, -es, n.,	<i>labor, inconvenience, trouble.</i>
geswutelian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to declare, manifest.</i>
gosyne,	<i>visible.</i>
getácnung, -e, f.,	<i>a signification.</i>
getælan,	<i>to accuse, reprove.</i>
geðafa, -an, m.,	<i>a supporter.</i>
geðafian,	<i>to consent, permit.</i>
geðeód, -es, n.,	<i>language, speech.</i>
geðeón,	<i>to flourish, grow.</i>
geðingð, -e, f.,	<i>dignity, excellence.</i>
geðoft,	<i>affable, friendly.</i>
geðofta, -an, m.,	<i>a companion, client.</i>
geðóht, -es, m.,	<i>thought, mind.</i>
geðungen,	<i>excellent, religious.</i>
geðwær,	<i>agreeing, accordant.</i>
geðwærian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to agree, consent.</i>
geðwærlice,	<i>constantly, gently.</i>
geðyld, -e, f.,	<i>patience.</i>
geðyldgian, -ian,	<i>to be patient, endure.</i>

geðyldig,	<i>patient, quiet.</i>
getwāfan,	<i>to divide, divert, foil.</i>
geunnan,	<i>to give.</i>
geunrōtsian,	<i>to be sorrowful.</i>
gewald, -weald, -e, f,	<i>power, efficacy; empire.</i>
gewelgian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to enrich, endure.</i>
gewemman, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to stain, calumniate; violate.</i>
geweorðan, impersonal,	<i>to agree, seem fitting.</i>
geweorðan, p. -wearð; pp. -wor-	
den,	<i>to be, become, happen.</i>
gewifan,	<i>to take a wife.</i>
gewilnian,	<i>to wish, expect.</i>
gewin, -winn, -es, n.,	<i>labor, battle, agony.</i>
gefullian,	<i>to feast, rejoice.</i>
gewitan, p. -wāt; pp. -witen,	<i>to pass over, depart, die.</i>
gewitloca, -an, m.,	<i>a container of intelligence, the mind.</i>
gewrid, -wrido,	<i>a little heap, a place where shrubs grow.</i>
gewrit, -es, n.,	<i>a writing, treatise, scripture.</i>
gewuna, -an, m.,	<i>a custom, manner, rite.</i>
gewundian,	<i>to wound.</i>
giddian,	<i>to sing.</i>
gif, conj.,	<i>if, when, though.</i>
gifan, p. geaf; pp. gifen,	<i>to give.</i>
gifer,	<i>greedy, desirous.</i>
gifernes, -se, f.,	<i>greediness, avarice.</i>
gift, -e, f.,	<i>a gift, dowry, marriage; in the plural, nuptials.</i>
gifu, -e, f.,	<i>a gift, favor.</i>
gigant, -es, m.,	<i>a giant.</i>
gilp, -es, m.,	<i>glory, pride, boasting.</i>
gilpan, p. gealp; pp. golpen.	<i>to glory.</i>
gilpcwide, -es, m.,	<i>arrogance,</i>
gimcynn, -es, n.,	<i>topaz, precious stone.</i>
gin, adj.,	<i>gaping, spacious.</i>
ginan, p. gān,	<i>to yawn.</i>

ging,	<i>young, tender.</i>
gingra, -an,	<i>a younger disciple.</i>
gio, geo,	<i>formerly.</i>
gitsere, -es, m.,	<i>a miser.</i>
gitsian,	<i>to desire.</i>
gitsung, -e, f.,	<i>desire.</i>
gläd, -lice, adj. and adv.,	<i>glad, gladly.</i>
glädma,	<i>joy.</i>
gläshlutor,	<i>glass-clear, pellucid.</i>
gleáw,	<i>skilful, prudent.</i>
gléd, -es, m. ; also, gléd, -e, f.,	<i>a burning, fire, red coals.</i>
glengan, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to adorn, compose.</i>
glidan, p. glád ; pp. gliden,	<i>to glide, slip.</i>
gnät, gnütt, -es, m.,	<i>a gnat.</i>
gnorian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to grieve, murmur.</i>
gnornung, -e, f.,	<i>grief.</i>
God, -es, m.,	<i>God ; plu., ido's.</i>
godcund,	<i>divine, sacred.</i>
godcundlic,	<i>godly, holy.</i>
godspell, -es, n.,	<i>the Gospel.</i>
gôd, sing., indeclin.,	<i>goods, property.</i>
gold, -es, n.,	<i>gold.</i>
goldæht, -e, f.,	<i>possession of gold, treasure.</i>
Goldhord, -es, m.,	<i>a gold-hoard, treasury.</i>
goldhroden,	<i>gold-adorned.</i>
goldsmið, -es, m.,	<i>a goldsmith.</i>
goldwine, -es, m.,	<i>a liberal friend.</i>
gombe, -an, f.,	<i>a taz, homage.</i>
gôdnes, -se, f.,	<i>goodness.</i>
grædig,	<i>greedy, covetous.</i>
græg,	<i>gray.</i>
gräs, -es, n.,	<i>grass.</i>
greát,	<i>great, thick.</i>
greót, -es, m.,	<i>grit, sand.</i>
grétan, p. grette,	<i>to go to meet, salute.</i>
grim, grimm, -es, m.,	<i>fury.</i>
grimlic,	<i>sharp, severe.</i>

grindel, -es, m.,	<i>a bar, rail, hurdle.</i>
gripan, p. grāp; pp. gripen,	<i>to gripe, seize.</i>
grið, -es, n.,	<i>peace, security.</i>
grōwan, p. greów; pp. grōwen,	<i>to grow, spring up.</i>
grund, -es, m.,	<i>ground, depth.</i>
grundleás,	<i>groundless, bottomless.</i>
grundwēla, -an, m.,	<i>earth's wealth.</i>
guma, -an, m.,	<i>a man.</i>
gûð, -e, f.,	<i>war, battle.</i>
guðwine, -es, m.,	<i>a battle friend, a prince.</i>
gydd, -es, n.,	<i>a song.</i>
gyddian,	<i>to sing.</i>
gydene, -an, f.; also, gyden, -e, f.,	<i>a goddess.</i>
gylden,	<i>golden.</i>
gýlian,	<i>to rejoice.</i>
gylt, -es, m.,	<i>guilt.</i>
gyltend, -es, m.,	<i>a debtor, offender.</i>
gym, -es, m.,	<i>a gem.</i>
gýman, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to take care of.</i>
gyrian, p. -ede,	<i>to prepare.</i>
gyrnian,	<i>to yearn.</i>
gýt, gýta,	<i>yet.</i>
gysterne,	<i>yesterday.</i>

h.

habban, p. hāfde; pp. hāfed,	<i>to have, hold.</i>
hād, -es, m.,	<i>a person, form; habit, dress.</i>
hādor,	<i>serene, clear.</i>
hāgl, hāgol, -es, m.,	<i>hail.</i>
hægsteald, heahsteald, -es, n.,	<i>a bachelor, virgin; a youth, soldier.</i>
hālan,	<i>to conceal.</i>
Hælend, -es, m.,	<i>The Healer, The Saviour.</i>
hāleð, -es, m.,	<i>a brave man.</i>
hælu, -e, f.; also, hælo, f., indecl.,	<i>healing, health.</i>
hārfest, herfest, -es, m.,	<i>harvest, Autumn.</i>

hæs, -e, f.,	<i>a command, wages.</i>
hæste,	<i>furiously, hotly.</i>
hät, -es, m.,	<i>a hat ; a mitre.</i>
hæte, -an, f. ; hætu, -e, f.,	<i>heat.</i>
hæðen,	<i>heathen, gentile.</i>
hafela, -an, m.,	<i>the head ; a mailhood.</i>
hætol, -lice, adj. and adv.,	<i>hot, furious, hotly.</i>
hafenian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to elevate, grasp.</i>
hál, hæl,	<i>whole, sound, safe.</i>
hálga, -an, m.,	<i>a saint.</i>
hálgung, -e, f.,	<i>a hallowing, consecration.</i>
hállig,	<i>holy.</i>
hálwende, hálwendlic,	<i>health-bearing.</i>
hām, -es, m.,	<i>home, house.</i>
hāmweard, adv.,	<i>homeward.</i>
hand, -e, f.,	<i>the hand.</i>
handgescraft, -es, m.,	<i>formed by the hand, creature.</i>
hangian,	<i>to hang down, to hang.</i>
hār,	<i>hoary, gray.</i>
hara, -an, m.,	<i>a hare.</i>
hās,	<i>hoarse, husky.</i>
hāt,	<i>hot, fervent.</i>
hātan, p. hét, hélt ; pp. hāten,	<i>to command, promise.</i>
hātan, p. hātte,	<i>to call, be called.</i>
hatian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to hate.</i>
heá, heáh,	<i>high.</i>
heábeorb, -ges, m.,	<i>a high hill.</i>
heáf, -es, m.,	<i>a groan, mourning.</i>
heafod, -des, n.,	<i>a head.</i>
heafodburh, -ge, f.,	<i>head-borough, metropolis.</i>
heafodgemaca, -an, m.,	<i>an equal, mate, fellow.</i>
heafodmæg, -es, m.,	<i>a near relation.</i>
heáhecyning, -es, m.,	<i>the high king, God.</i>
heáhnes, -se, f.,	<i>highness, excellence.</i>
heáhsetl, -es, n.,	<i>a high settle, throne.</i>
heáh, hehðeód, -e, f.,	<i>a province.</i>
heáhþungen,	<i>illustrious.</i>

heál, heall, -e, f.,	<i>a hall, palace.</i>
healárn, -es, n.,	<i>a hall-place.</i>
healreced, -es, n.,	<i>a hall-dwelling, house.</i>
healðegn, -es, m.,	<i>a hall-thane, servant.</i>
healdan, p. heold; pp. healden,	<i>to hold, govern; support.</i>
healf, adj.,	<i>half.</i>
heals, hals, -es, m.,	<i>the neck.</i>
heán,	<i>poor, humble, mean.</i>
heáp, -es, m.,	<i>a heap, a troop.</i>
heard, -e, adj. and adv.,	<i>hard, hardly.</i>
heardmód,	<i>stern, cruel.</i>
heardsælig,	<i>unhappy.</i>
heard, -es, m.,	<i>a herd.</i>
hearepa, -an, m.; also, hearpe,	<i>a harp.</i>
-an, m.,	<i>harm, hurt.</i>
hearm, -es, m.,	<i>a harper.</i>
hearpere, herpere, -es, m.,	<i>to harp.</i>
hearpian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>a harping.</i>
hearpung, -e, f.,	<i>master, leader.</i>
hearra, -an, m.,	<i>to hew, carve, slay.</i>
heáwan, p. heów; pp. heáwen,	<i>to heave, elevate.</i>
hebban, p. hōf; pp. hafen,	<i>to heed, take care of.</i>
hēdan, p. hēdde,	<i>heavy, tedious.</i>
hefig,	<i>a concealed place, hell; the grave.</i>
hell, -e, f.,	<i>hell-door.</i>
hellðor, -e, f.,	<i>a hell-captive.</i>
hellhäft, -es, n.,	<i>hell torment.</i>
hellrega, -an, m.,	<i>inhabitants of hell.</i>
hellware, pl. m.,	<i>all the inhabitants of hell as a</i>
hellwaru, -e, f., collct. sub.,	<i>body, the infernal host.</i>
helm, -es, m.,	<i>something to cover with; hence a</i>
	<i>covering, veil; helmet.</i>
help, -e, f.,	<i>help.</i>
helpan, p. healp; pp. holpen,	<i>to help, preserve.</i>
henču, -e, f.; also, henčo, indecl.,	<i>loss, misfortune.</i>
heófan, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to mourn.</i>

heofen, -lice, adj. and adv.,	<i>elevated, arched.</i>
heofenrice, -es, n.,	<i>kingdom of heaven.</i>
heofenweard, -es, m.,	<i>guardian of heaven.</i>
heold, -e, f.,	<i>a hold, shelter.</i>
heolster, -stres, n.,	<i>a dark place; cave, grave.</i>
heonan, -nun, adv.,	<i>hence.</i>
heonanforð,	<i>henceforth.</i>
heord, herd, -es, m.,	<i>power, wealth, herd.</i>
heordgestreón, -es, n.,	<i>gain, riches.</i>
heort, heorot, -es, m.,	<i>a hart, stag.</i>
heorte, -an, f.,	<i>the heart.</i>
heorðgeneát, -es, m.,	<i>a hearth-companion, vassal.</i>
heorðwerod, -es, n.,	<i>hearth-company, followers, ser-</i>
	<i>vants.</i>
hêr,	<i>here.</i>
here, -es, m.,	<i>an army, host.</i>
heregeatu, -geatwu, -an, f.,	<i>a military preparation.</i>
heretoga, -an, m.,	<i>a war leader.</i>
herewæða, -an, m.,	<i>leader of an army.</i>
herge, -es, m.,	<i>an army.</i>
hergian, p. -ede; pp. -ed,	<i>to act as an army, ravage.</i>
hêrian, p. -ede; pp. -ed,	<i>to praise.</i>
hête, -es, m.,	<i>hate, indignation.</i>
hettan, p. hette,	<i>to pursue, drive.</i>
hettend, -es, m.,	<i>an enemy.</i>
hider, hyder,	<i>hither.</i>
hige, hyge, -es, m.,	<i>the mind, thought.</i>
higo, hîwo,	<i>a family.</i>
hiht, hyht, -e, f.,	<i>hope, refuge.</i>
hild, -e, f.,	<i>battle.</i>
hildrinc, -es, m.,	<i>a soldier.</i>
hindan, adv.,	<i>behind.</i>
hingrian,	<i>to hunger.</i>
hinsið, -es, m.,	<i>death, destruction.</i>
hirôd, -es, n.,	<i>a family house; assembly, an</i>
	<i>army.</i>
hiw, -es, m.,	<i>form, face, appearance.</i>

hladan, p. hlôd ; pp. hlâden,	<i>to load, heap up.</i>
hlâst,	<i>a burthen, freight.</i>
hlæw, hlâw, -es, m.,	<i>a grave, heap, burrow.</i>
hlâf, -es, m.,	<i>bread, loaf.</i>
hlâford, -es, m., [hlâf, bread + one who gives bread, nourisher, ord, origin],	<i>lord.</i>
hlanc,	<i>lean, lank.</i>
hleahstor, -es, m.,	<i>laughter.</i>
hlemman, p. hlam ; pp. hlommen,	<i>to make a noise, crash.</i>
hleô, hleow, -es, m.,	<i>a shade, shelter.</i>
hleotan, p. hleât ; pp. hloten,	<i>to cast lots, appoint by lot.</i>
hleôðrian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to make a tumult ; sound ; pursue.</i>
hlifian, hlifigan, hlifgean, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to arise, raise up, be conspicuous.</i>
hlihan, p. hlôh ; pp. hlâgen,	<i>to laugh, deride.</i>
hlisa, -an, m.,	<i>fame, rumor, renown.</i>
hlið, hleoð, -es, n.,	<i>a covering, refuge, hill.</i>
hlot, -es, n.,	<i>a lot.</i>
hlûd, -e, adj. and adv.,	<i>loud, noisy.</i>
hlutor, hluttur.	<i>pure, simple, unmixed.</i>
hlutornes, -se, f.,	<i>purity, simplicity, sincerity.</i>
hlýðan, p. -de,	<i>to make a noise, chatter.</i>
hlýn, hlýnn, -es, m.,	<i>a sound, din.</i>
hnecca, -an, m.,	<i>the neck.</i>
hóf, -es, n.,	<i>a palace, house.</i>
hogian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to meditate, be anxious.</i>
hold,	<i>faithful, true.</i>
hole, -an, m.,	<i>a hole.</i>
holm, -es, m.,	<i>the deep sea, abyss, ocean.</i>
hôn, p. heng ; pp. hangen,	<i>to hang, crucify.</i>
hopian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to hope, trust.</i>
hord, -es, m.,	<i>a hoard.</i>
hordgestreôn, -es, n.,	<i>a treasure laid away.</i>
hórewen, horu, -es, n.,	<i>filth, pollution.</i>
hors, -es, n.,	<i>a horse.</i>
hosp,	<i>reproach.</i>
hrædlice,	<i>immediately.</i>

hrädlicnes, -se, f.,	<i>readiness, haste.</i>
hrügel, -les, m.,	<i>clothing, raiment.</i>
hräð, adj. and adv.,	<i>swift, quick.</i>
hraðlice,	<i>quickly.</i>
hreám, -es, m.,	<i>a din, clamor.</i>
hreámig,	<i>exulting.</i>
hreoðer, hryðer, -es, n.,	<i>neat, cattle, ox, cow.</i>
hreówan, p. hreáw ; pp. hrowen,	<i>to rue, repent.</i>
hreówlíce,	<i>cruelly, mournfully.</i>
hreówsung, -e, f.,	<i>repentance.</i>
hrinan, p. hrán ; pp. brinen,	<i>to touch, strike, bewail.</i>
hrinc, hring, -es, m.,	<i>a ring, garland.</i>
hróf, -es, m.,	<i>a roof, top.</i>
hrusc, -an, f.,	<i>a rock, hill, earth.</i>
hryman, p. -de,	<i>to cry out.</i>
hryfre, -es, m.,	<i>a rushing, falling, ruin.</i>
hú, humeta,	<i>how.</i>
hund, -es, n.,	<i>a hundred.</i>
hundfeald,	<i>a hundred fold.</i>
húnd, -es, m.,	<i>a hound, dog.</i>
hunger, -gres, m.,	<i>hunger, famine.</i>
hunig, -es, n. ; huni,	<i>honey.</i>
hunta, -an, m.,	<i>a hunter ; a spider.</i>
huntian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to hunt.</i>
húru,	<i>at least, yet, indeed.</i>
hús, -es, n.,	<i>a house, cottage.</i>
húsel, húsl, -es, n.,	<i>an offering, sacrament.</i>
hwá,	<i>who.</i>
hwæne,	<i>when.</i>
hwār, hwar,	<i>where.</i>
hwät,	<i>moreover, besides, but.</i>
hwät,	<i>what ! lo !</i>
hwæte, -es, m.,	<i>wheat.</i>
hwäðer,	<i>whether, which of the two.</i>
hwäðre,	<i>whether, yet, if.</i>
hwanon,	<i>whence.</i>
hwælf, -es, m. ; sub. and adj.,	<i>a convexity, arch.</i>

hwelc,	<i>what.</i>
hwéne,	<i>somewhat, scarcely.</i>
hwi, hwý,	<i>why, indeed.</i>
hwil, -e, f.; also, hwille, -an, f.,	<i>while, time, space.</i>
hwilum, -on,	<i>awhile, once, now.</i>
hwile,	<i>what, which.</i>
hwit,	<i>white.</i>
hyegan,	<i>to think.</i>
hýd, -e, f.,	<i>a hide, skin; 120 acres of land.</i>
hydig,	<i>heedful, cautious.</i>
hyge, hige, -es, m.,	<i>the mind, disposition; care, diligence.</i>
hyggeomor,	<i>mind-sad, sorrowful.</i>
hyhtfull,	<i>hopeful, pleasant.</i>
hyhtwyn, -ne, f.,	<i>joy of hope, pleasure.</i>
hyld, -e, f.; hylde, indecl.,	<i>inclination to, favoring.</i>
hyngrian,	<i>to hunger.</i>
hynð, hynðu, -e, f.; also, hynðo,	
indecl.,	<i>injury, insult.</i>
hýrling, -es, m.,	<i>a hireling, mercenary.</i>
hýran, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to hear, obey, follow.</i>
hyrde, hirde, -es, m.,	<i>a keeper, shepherd.</i>
hyrst, -e, f.,	<i>an ornament.</i>
hýrstan,	<i>to murmur; to fry, roast.</i>
hyspan, p. -te,	<i>to deride, slander.</i>

i.

iand,	<i>beyond.</i>
idel,	<i>idle, useless.</i>
ides, -e, f.,	<i>damsel, woman.</i>
iegland, igland, -es, n.,	<i>an island.</i>
ifig, -es, m.,	<i>ivy.</i>
ile,	<i>the same.</i>
il, ill, -es, m.,	<i>hard skin, sole of the foot.</i>
ingeðanc, -geðonc, -es, m.,	<i>the mind, intention.</i>
ingitan,	<i>to enter.</i>

inhreôwan, p.-hreâw ; pp.-hrowen,	<i>to rush in.</i>
innan, innon, adv.,	<i>within, inwardly.</i>
innan, innon, prep. gov. d. and	
ac.,	<i>into, within.</i>
inne, innan,	<i>within, moreover.</i>
inneward, -weard, adj. and adv.,	<i>inward, entire, inwardly.</i>
insegel, -les, m. and n.,	<i>a seal, a sealing.</i>
intinga, -an, m.,	<i>cause, sake.</i>
into, prep. gov. d.,	<i>into, in.</i>
inwidda,	<i>deceitful, wickea.</i>
inwit, -es, n.,	<i>inward sense, conscience.</i>
inwitful,	<i>deceitful.</i>
inwitðanc, -es, m.,	<i>deceitful thought.</i>
ioġoð, -e, f.,	<i>a youth.</i>
iren, isen, irseru, -es, n., sub. and	
adj.,	<i>iron, made firm.</i>
irenband, -e, f. ; also, -es, m.,	<i>an iron band, a feller.</i>
is, iss, -es, n.,	<i>ice.</i>
isig,	<i>icy.</i>
ið,	<i>formerly.</i>
iðl,	<i>Yule, Christmas.</i>
iungling, -es, m.,	<i>a youth.</i>

I.

lâ,	<i>O ! oh ! lo !</i>
lâc, -es, n ,	<i>a gift, offering.</i>
lâd, lâdu, -e, f.,	<i>journey, way of escape.</i>
læce, -es, m.,	<i>a leech, physician.</i>
lædan, p. -de ; pp. -ed.,	<i>to lead, take.</i>
læden, adj.,	<i>Latin, Roman.</i>
læfan, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to leave.</i>
læne, hlæne,	<i>lean, fragile, mean.</i>
læran, p. -de ; pp. -ed,	<i>to teach, advise.</i>
lætan, p. lêt ; pp. læten,	<i>to let, release.</i>
lâf, -e, f.,	<i>remainder ; a widow.</i>
lagu, lah, -e, f.	<i>a law.</i>

lagu, -a, m. ; also, lago, sing. in-	
declin.,	<i>a lake, sea.</i>
lamb, -es, n.,	<i>a lamb.</i>
land, -es, n.,	<i>land, ground ; region.</i>
landbúend, -búgnd, -es, m.,	<i>an inhabitant, native.</i>
landfruma, -an, m.,	<i>a prince.</i>
landleóð, -es, m.,	<i>inhabitants ; natives.</i>
landscape, -es, m.,	<i>landscape.</i>
lang, long,	<i>long.</i>
lange, adv.,	<i>long, a long time.</i>
langian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to lengthen, increase.</i>
langoð,	<i>weariness.</i>
lár, -e, f.,	<i>lore, learning.</i>
lárów, -es, m.,	<i>a teacher, master.</i>
last, adj.,	<i>last.</i>
lást, læst, -es, m.,	<i>a trace, footstep.</i>
latc,	<i>late, lastly.</i>
láteów, -es, m.	<i>a leader.</i>
lāð, -es, n., sub. and adj.,	<i>evil, enmity, hateful.</i>
lāðian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to loathe.</i>
lāðlic,	<i>odious.</i>
lāðlice,	<i>odiously.</i>
lāðwende,	<i>detestable, hostile.</i>
lāðian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to invite, assemble.</i>
leáf, -es, n.,	<i>a leaf.</i>
leahter, -tor, -tres, m.,	<i>crime, sickness.</i>
leán, -es, n.,	<i>a reward, wages.</i>
leáp, -es, m.,	<i>a basket, chest, coffin.</i>
leás,	<i>false, weak.</i>
leáslicetung, -e, f.,	<i>falsity, levity.</i>
leásung, -e, f.,	<i>a deficiency, falsehood.</i>
leásungspell, -es, n.,	<i>a lying discourse.</i>
leccan,	<i>to we', mois'en.</i>
leg, -es, n.,	<i>a flame.</i>
leger, -es, n.,	<i>a lying down ; bed ; grave.</i>
lencten,	<i>lent, the Spring.</i>
leng, comp.,	<i>longer, more.</i>

leo, -nes, m. and f.,	<i>a lion, lioness.</i>
leód, -es, m. ; also, leód, -an, m.,	<i>a countryman, man.</i>
leóde,	<i>people.</i>
leódan, p. lead ; pp. loden,	<i>to spring, arm.</i>
leódeyning, -es, m.,	<i>a popular king.</i>
leódhata, -an, m.,	<i>a people-hater, a tyrant.</i>
leódsceaða, -an, m.,	<i>a destroyer of nations, the devil, a public enemy.</i>
leódsceipe, -es, m.,	<i>a nation, regior.</i>
leóf, sub. and adj.,	<i>beloved one, sir, friend.</i>
leóflan,	<i>to live.</i>
leógan, p. leág ; pp. logen,	<i>to lie, deceive.</i>
leóht, -es, n.,	<i>a light, candle.</i>
leóhtfāt, -es, n.,	<i>a candlestick, light.</i>
leóhtfruma, -an, m.,	<i>originator of light, God.</i>
leóht,	<i>light, easy, clear.</i>
leóma, -an, m.,	<i>a ray of light, flame.</i>
leornian, -igan, p. -ode ; pp. -od.,	<i>to learn, read.</i>
leorningeniht, -es, m.,	<i>a learning-youth, disciple.</i>
leornung, -e, f.,	<i>learning, meditation.</i>
leóð, -es, n.,	<i>a poem, song.</i>
leoð, lið, -cs, n.,	<i>a limb, member, joint.</i>
lic, -es, n.,	<i>figure, dead body.</i>
liccetera,	<i>a dissembler.</i>
lichama, -homa, -an, m.,	<i>a living body ; flesh, a corpse.</i>
lician, -igean, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to be pleased with.</i>
licgende feoh,	<i>lying property, i. e., all inanimate possessions, money, goods.</i>
lid,	<i>a ship, vessel.</i>
lif, -es, n.,	<i>life.</i>
lifcearu, -e, f.,	<i>life-care, anxiety.</i>
liffreá, -an, m.,	<i>life's lord, God.</i>
lifian, -igan,	<i>to live.</i>
lifer, -re, f.,	<i>the liver.</i>
lig, -es, n. ; also, lige, -es, m.,	<i>a flame ; plu. lightning.</i>
liget,	<i>lightning.</i>
lihte,	<i>lightly.</i>

lilie, -ige, -an, f.,	<i>a lily.</i>
lim, -es, n.,	<i>a limb.</i>
linen, adj.,	<i>made of flax.</i>
listum,	<i>with art, skilfully.</i>
liðe,	<i>lithe, tender, mild.</i>
lócian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to look, belong to.</i>
lof, -es, m.,	<i>praise.</i>
lofdæd, -e, f.,	<i>a praised deed, benefit.</i>
lofgeorn,	<i>vain-glorious.</i>
lofsang, -as, m.,	<i>a hymn, psalm.</i>
lofsum,	<i>laudable, lovely.</i>
losian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to lose; escape; perish.</i>
lósigan,	<i>to be free, loose.</i>
luf, -e; also, lufe, -an, f.,	<i>love, favor.</i>
lufian, -igean, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to love.</i>
lufwend,	<i>loving, amiable.</i>
lungre,	<i>immediately.</i>
lust, -es, m.,	<i>desire, will, power.</i>
lustbærnes, -se, f.,	<i>desire, delight.</i>
lustsumlic,	<i>pleasant.</i>
lybban, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to live.</i>
lycgan,	<i>to lie down.</i>
lyft, -e, f.,	<i>air; the heavens; a cloud.</i>
lyhtan,	<i>to shine, dawn.</i>
lysan, p. lyste,	<i>to loosen, redeem.</i>
lyst, -e, f.,	<i>desire, love, admiration.</i>
lystan, p. -te; pp. -ed,	<i>to wish, choose.</i>
lyt,	<i>little, few.</i>
lytel, adv. and adj.,	<i>little.</i>
lyteling, -es, m.,	<i>an infant.</i>
lyðre, lyðer,	<i>bad, wicked.</i>

III.

mā, adv.,	<i>more, rather.</i>
mādm, -es, m.,	<i>a vessel, ornament.</i>
mæg, -es, m.; also, mægga, -an,	
m.,	<i>a man, son.</i>

mæden, -es, n.,	<i>a maiden.</i>
mæg, -e, f. ; mægð,	<i>a maid, woman.</i>
mæg, -es, m.,	<i>the strength of a family, parent, son.</i>
mæg, -es, m.,	<i>a relation, friend.</i>
mægen, -es, n.,	<i>main, strength.</i>
mægenellen, -nes, n.,	<i>immense strength.</i>
mæger,	<i>meagre, lean.</i>
mægester, -tres, m.,	<i>a master.</i>
mægð, -e, f.,	<i>power.</i>
mægyn, -es, n.,	<i>power, strength.</i>
mælan, p. -de,	<i>to speak, converse.</i>
mænan,	<i>to moan.</i>
mæne,	<i>mean, false.</i>
mænio, menigeo, menio, f. inde-	
clin. ; menigu, -e, f.,	<i>a multitude.</i>
mæra,	<i>great, illustrious.</i>
mærasian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to magnify, praise.</i>
mærð, -e, f.,	<i>greatness, honor.</i>
mäð, -c, f.,	<i>state, degree.</i>
māgan, p. mihte,	<i>to be able, may, can ; to prevail.</i>
mago, magu, m.,	<i>a relation, parent, son.</i>
magodryht, -e, f.,	<i>a family.</i>
magorinc, -es, m.,	<i>men related, kinsman.</i>
man, -es, m.,	<i>man, person.</i>
mancin, -cyn, -es, n.,	<i>mankind.</i>
māncwealm, -es, m.,	<i>a pestilence.</i>
mandrihten, -nes, m.	<i>a lord, master.</i>
mānfultum, -es, m.,	<i>military force.</i>
mānslyht, -es, m.,	<i>murder.</i>
manðwære,	<i>mild, gentle.</i>
mān, -es, n., sub. and adj.,	<i>sin, wickedness, wicked.</i>
mandæd, -e, f.,	<i>a wicked deed.</i>
mānsfæhð, -e, f.,	<i>wicked enmity.</i>
mānfordædla, -an, m.,	<i>an evil-doer.</i>
mānful,	<i>full of wickedness, profane.</i>
mānscaða, -an, m.,	<i>a wicked thief.</i>

maneg, monig,	<i>many.</i>
mangere, -es, m.,	<i>a merchant, monger.</i>
mânian, -igan, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to admonish, advise.</i>
manigfeald,	<i>manifold.</i>
manna, -an, m.,	<i>a man, vassal.</i>
mâre, adv.,	<i>more.</i>
maðelian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to speak, discourse.</i>
mâðm, maðum, -es, m.,	<i>a vessel, jewel.</i>
mâðmciste, -e, f.; also, -an, f.,	<i>a treasure-chest.</i>
mâðmhûs, -es, n.,	<i>a treasure-house.</i>
mâðmwêla, -an, m.,	<i>treasure, wealth.</i>
mearcian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to mark, describe.</i>
mece, -es, m.,	<i>a sword, dagger.</i>
mêd, -e, f.,	<i>mead, reward, benefit.</i>
medeme,	<i>moderate, little.</i>
medemian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to moderate, temper.</i>
mêdeme,	<i>worthy, apt.</i>
medo, medu, -a, m.,	<i>mead, metheglin.</i>
meduwerig,	<i>mead-weary, drunk.</i>
meldian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to tell, betray.</i>
melu, melo, -es, -wcs, -ewes, n.,	<i>meal, flour.</i>
mengan,	<i>to water.</i>
mennisc,	<i>human, mortal.</i>
menniscnes, -se, f.,	<i>manhood, humanity, incarnation.</i>
meolc, meoloc, -e, f.,	<i>milk.</i>
meówle, -an, f.,	<i>a maid.</i>
mere, -es, m.,	<i>a mere, lake.</i>
meregrôt, -es, m.,	<i>a pearl.</i>
mergen, -es, m.,	<i>the morning.</i>
metan, p. mât; pp. meten,	<i>to mete, compare.</i>
métan, p. mêtte; pp. gemêt,	<i>to meet, find.</i>
mete, mette, -es, m.,	<i>meat, food.</i>
mêðe, mêðig,	<i>wearied.</i>
metod, -es, m.,	<i>the Measurer, Creator, God.</i>
micel, mycel,	<i>great, much.</i>
mid, prep. gov. d. and acc.,	<i>with, by means of, among.</i>
midmest,	<i>midmost.</i>

midd,	<i>a bushel measure.</i>
middan, adv.,	<i>in the midst.</i>
middangeard, -es, m.,	<i>the earth.</i>
midde, adj.,	<i>mid, middle.</i>
middedæg, -es, m.,	<i>midday.</i>
middeweard,	<i>midward.</i>
midl,	<i>the middle.</i>
midlian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to divide, restrain.</i>
miht, -e, f.,	<i>might, power; plur. miracles.</i>
mihtig,	<i>mighty, powerful.</i>
mīl, -e, f.,	<i>a mile.</i>
mildeheorte,	<i>mild-hearted,</i>
mildeheortnes, -se, f.,	<i>mild-heartedness.</i>
mildelice,	<i>mildly, mercifully.</i>
mits,	<i>mercy.</i>
misdæd, -e, f.,	<i>misdeed.</i>
mislic,	<i>unlike, various.</i>
• misscrincan, p. -scranc; pp.	<i>to shrink or wither away.</i>
-scruncen,	<i>dissimilar.</i>
misselic, -enlic,	<i>various, variously.</i>
misl, mistlic, -lice, adj. and adv.,	<i>mind; disposition, passion.</i>
môd, -es, n.,	<i>mind-care, sorrow.</i>
môdcearu, -e, f.,	<i>to be high-minded.</i>
môdigan, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>proud, irritable.</i>
môdig, -lic,	<i>the mind's sense, intelligence.</i>
môdsefa, -an, m.,	<i>mind-complaining.</i>
môdmeðende,	<i>a mother.</i>
môder, môdor, f.,	<i>mankind.</i>
moncyn, -es, n.,	<i>the moon.</i>
môna, -an, m.,	<i>a month.</i>
mônað, mônð, -es, m.,	<i>a moor, heath.</i>
môr, -es, m.,	<i>the morning.</i>
morgen, -es, m.,	<i>morning light.</i>
morgenleôht, -es, n.,	<i>belonging to morning.</i>
morgenlic,	<i>a morning star.</i>
morgensteorra, -an, m.,	<i>morning-tide.</i>
morgentid, -e, f.,	

môt, p. môste,	<i>must, ough'.</i>
môt, -es, m.,	<i>a moot, assembly.</i>
mund, -e, f.,	<i>a hand, hand's breadth; protection.</i>
mundgripe, -an, m.,	<i>a hand gripe.</i>
munt, -es, m.,	<i>a mount.</i>
munnclif, -es, n.,	<i>monastic life.</i>
murnan, p. mearn; pp. mornen,	<i>to mourn, care for.</i>
must,	<i>must, new wine.</i>
mûð, -es, m.,	<i>the mouth.</i>
mûða, -an, m.,	<i>the mouth of a river, orifice.</i>
mycellic,	<i>great, noble, proud.</i>
mycelnes, -se, f.,	<i>greatness, magnificence.</i>
myltestre, -an, f.,	<i>a harlot.</i>
mynster, -es, n.,	<i>a minster, monastery.</i>
myntan, -ian,	<i>to dispose, appoint.</i>
myre, märe, -an, f.,	<i>a mare.</i>
myrre,	<i>myrrh.</i>
myrð, -e, f.,	<i>mirth.</i>

N.

nâ, nâs, adv.,	<i>no, not.</i>
nabban, p. nâfde,	<i>not to have.</i>
naca, -an, m.,	<i>a boa', vessel.</i>
naced, nacod,	<i>naked.</i>
nâddre, nâdre, -an, f.,	<i>an adder, serpent.</i>
nâfre, (ne+âfer),	<i>never.</i>
nâgel, -eles, m.,	<i>a nail, pin.</i>
nâglian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to nail.</i>
nân, (ne+ân),	<i>no one.</i>
nâs; also, nâsse, -es, m.; also,	
-an, f.,	<i>a rock, support.</i>
nâht, (ne+âht),	<i>nought.</i>
nâlâs, nâles, nallas, nals,	<i>no less, not only.</i>
nalles, (ne+eall),	<i>not at all, not.</i>
nama, -an, m.,	<i>a name, noun.</i>

nân, (ne+ân),	<i>none, no.</i>
nânwiht, -wuht, -e, f.,	<i>nothing.</i>
nâðor,	<i>not, either, neither, nor.</i>
nauht, nâwuht,	<i>nothing.</i>
ne, adv. and conj.,	<i>not, by no means, neither.</i>
neádan, p. -de,	<i>to compel, provoke.</i>
neáðbad, -e, f.,	<i>a forced pledge.</i>
neáde, -es,	<i>of necessity.</i>
neáððearf, -e, f.,	<i>necessity.</i>
neáðwadla,	<i>needy, poor.</i>
neáh,	<i>near.</i>
neáh, prep.,	<i>near.</i>
neáhlæcan, p. -lähte; pp. -läht,	<i>to approach.</i>
neân,	<i>nearly, almost.</i>
nearo,	<i>narrow, confined.</i>
neát, -es, n.,	<i>neat, cattle.</i>
neb, nebb, -es, n.,	<i>face, mouth, nose.</i>
nemnan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to name, mention.</i>
nemne,	<i>but, unless.</i>
neód,	<i>necessity, compulsion.</i>
neód, adj.,	<i>needful.</i>
neóðelíc,	<i>pretty, seemly.</i>
neorxnawang, -es, m.,	<i>the Elysian fields, paradise.</i>
neósan, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to visit, explore, try.</i>
neótan, p. neát; pp. noten,	<i>to enjoy, use.</i>
neoðan,	<i>beneath, downwards.</i>
neoðone,	<i>beneath.</i>
neowel,	<i>prone, depressed; deep.</i>
neowelnes, -se, f.,	<i>an abyss, pit.</i>
nergend,	<i>a supporter, preserver.</i>
nerelian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to protect, redeem.</i>
nese,	<i>not, no.</i>
nêðan, p. -de,	<i>to venture.</i>
nett, net, -es, n.,	<i>a net.</i>
nexsta, nexta,	<i>one who is next, a neighbor.</i>
niht, -e, f.,	<i>night.</i>
nihtlang,	<i>all night.</i>

niman, p. nām; pp. numen,	<i>to take, hold, increase.</i>
niotan,	<i>to enjoy.</i>
nioðor,	<i>lower.</i>
nipan, p. genāp,	<i>to darken.</i>
nitan, p. nyste, (ne + witan),	<i>not to know.</i>
nið, -es, m.,	<i>wickedness, cunning, slaughter.</i>
niðer,	<i>down, below.</i>
niðerweard,	<i>downward, under.</i>
niwe, neowe,	<i>new, late, young.</i>
niwelicc,	<i>newly.</i>
niwel, neowel,	<i>prone, flat.</i>
nū,	<i>not.</i>
nōn, -es, n.	<i>noon.</i>
nōntid, -e, f.,	<i>noontide.</i>
norðan,	<i>from the north.</i>
norðmāst,	<i>northernmost.</i>
nū,	<i>now.</i>
nū þā,	<i>just now, now then.</i>
nýd, -e, f.,	<i>necessity.</i>
nyllan, (ne + willan), p. nolde,	<i>to be unwilling.</i>
nymðe,	<i>except, unless.</i>
nýten, niten, -es, n.,	<i>neat, cattle.</i>

O.

of, prep. gov. g. and d.,	<i>of, from, concerning.</i>
ofgifan, p. -geáf; pp. -gifen,	<i>to relinquish.</i>
oflanigan, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to draw off.</i>
oflyst,	<i>desirous of.</i>
ofmunan, p. -de,	<i>to remember, consider.</i>
ofslegennes, -se, f.,	<i>a cutting off, a slaying.</i>
ofstician, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to stab.</i>
ofstingan, p. -stang; pp. -stungen,	<i>to thrust through.</i>
ofswelgan, p. -swealg; pp. -swol-	
gen,	<i>to swallow up.</i>
ofðriccan, pp. -ed,	<i>to press, oppress.</i>
ofðrystrian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to darken.</i>
ofðyrst,	<i>thirsty.</i>

ðfät, ðfet, -es, n.,	<i>fruit of trees or plants.</i>
ðfen, -es, m.,	<i>an oven, furnace.</i>
ðfer, -res, m.,	<i>bank, shore.</i>
ðfer, prep. gov. d. and acc.,	<i>over, upon, beside, beyond.</i>
ðferdrifan, p. -dráf; pp. -drifen,	<i>to drive out.</i>
ðferdrincan, p. -dranc; pp. -druncen,	<i>to be drunken.</i>
ðferfärelð, -es, m.,	<i>a journey over.</i>
ðferfërian, p. -ode, -ede; pp. -ed,	<i>to carry over.</i>
ðferflitan, p. -flät; pp. -fliten,	<i>to convince, overcome.</i>
ðferfreosan, p. -freás; pp. -froren,	<i>to freeze over.</i>
ðferherian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to overrun with an army.</i>
ðferhyd, -ig; sub. and adj.,	<i>pride, proud.</i>
ðferhýran, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to overhear, disobey.</i>
ðfermet, -tes, m.,	<i>luxury.</i>
ðfermetto,	<i>luxury, pride.</i>
ðfermicel,	<i>overmuch.</i>
ðfermôð,	<i>high-minded.</i>
ðfermôðgian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to be high-minded.</i>
ðfermôðig,	<i>proud.</i>
ðfersceadian, p. -sceôð; pp. -sceáden,	<i>to overshadow.</i>
ðferswiðian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to overcome, exceed.</i>
ðferwreôn, p. -wreah; pp. -wro-	
gen,	<i>to cover over.</i>
ðferwrihan, p. -wreah; pp. -wri-	
gen,	<i>to cover over.</i>
ðfest, -e, f.,	<i>haste.</i>
ðfestum,	<i>speedily.</i>
oft,	<i>often.</i>
oleccan,	<i>to fawn, cringe to.</i>
olíceung, -e, f.,	<i>flattery, fawning.</i>
ombiht, ombiht, -es, m.,	<i>business, duty.</i>
on, prep. gov. d. and acc.,	<i>in, with, among, on.</i>
onbæc,	<i>on the back, behind.</i>
onbýrgan, p. -ede; pp. -de,	<i>to taste.</i>
onblæwan, p. -bleów; pp. -bláwen,	<i>to blow upon, inflate.</i>

onbredan, p. -bräd,	<i>to unbraid, lay open.</i>
onbrydan,	<i>to instigate, animate.</i>
onceósan,	<i>to choose.</i>
oncérran, p. -ede; pp. -ed,	<i>to turn, turn from.</i>
oncnáwan, p. -cneów; pp. -cnâ-	
wen,	<i>to know, recognize.</i>
ondrædan, p. -drêd; pp. -dræden,	<i>to fear.</i>
ongeniman,	<i>to take away, spoil.</i>
ongeotan,	<i>to pour in.</i>
onginnan, p. -gan; pp. -gunnen,	<i>to begin, undertake.</i>
ongitan, p. -geát; pp. -giten,	<i>to know, learn.</i>
ongríslic,	<i>horrible.</i>
ongrýrlíc,	<i>creaking.</i>
onhætan,	<i>to heat, inflame.</i>
onhréran,	<i>to stir up, excite.</i>
onhrinan,	<i>to touch.</i>
onorfan,	<i>to change.</i>
oninnan,	<i>inside, within.</i>
onlást,	<i>in a track, backwards.</i>
onlicnis, -se, f.,	<i>a likeness.</i>
onligan, p. -láh; pp. -ligen,	<i>to grant.</i>
onsacan, p. -sóc; pp. -sacen,	<i>to deny, clear one's self.</i>
onscúnian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to shun.</i>
onspannan,	<i>to unlock.</i>
onstállan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to steal on, excite.</i>
onsymbelnes, -se, f.,	<i>a festival.</i>
onðweorh,	<i>across.</i>
ontýan,	<i>to untie, open.</i>
onuppan,	<i>upon, above.</i>
onwacan,	<i>to awake.</i>
onwea'da, -an, m.,	<i>a ruler.</i>
onweg,	<i>away.</i>
onweorpan, p. -wearp; pp. wor-	
pen,	<i>to throw on.</i>
onwriðan,	<i>to unbind, reveal.</i>
onwunian,	<i>to inhabit.</i>
onetan, p. -te,	<i>to hasten.</i>

ongean, ongén, adv.,	<i>again.</i>
ongean, ongén, prep. gov. acc.,	<i>against, towards.</i>
openian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to open, appear.</i>
orceás,	<i>without choice.</i>
ord, -es, m.,	<i>a beginning, author.</i>
ordæl, ordál, -es, n.,	<i>a judgment.</i>
orealj,	<i>old.</i>
oretmeccg, -mācga, -an, m.,	<i>a hero.</i>
orfe, -es, n.,	<i>cattle.</i>
orfyrmē,	<i>without neatness.</i>
orgeto,	<i>manifest.</i>
orlāg,	<i>deadly.</i>
orsaul, -sāwl,	<i>without soul.</i>
orsoh, -sorge, f.,	<i>without sorrow.</i>
orsorhlōc,	<i>securely.</i>
orsorhnes, -se, f.,	<i>security.</i>
ōð, prep. gov. d. and acc.,	<i>unto.</i>
ōð, adv.,	<i>even to, as far as.</i>
ōðbēran,	<i>to bear away.</i>
ōðfastan,	<i>to fasten, commit to another.</i>
ōðfeallan,	<i>to fall away.</i>
ōððāt,	<i>until that.</i>
ōðstandan,	<i>to stand out, hinder.</i>
ōððringan,	<i>to force away.</i>
ōðer,	<i>another, other; second, next.</i>
oððe,	<i>or, either.</i>
oxa, -an, m.,	<i>an ox.</i>

P.

pāð, -es, m.,	<i>a path.</i>
palistas,	<i>battering rams:</i>
papa, -æ, m.; also, -an, m.,	<i>the pope, a bishop, father.</i>
pening, penig, -es, m.,	<i>a penny; the larger, 2½d.; the smaller, 1d.</i>
pentecoste, -cs, f.; also, pente-	
costen, -es, m.,	<i>Pentecost, Whitsuntide.</i>

petres mearc, -e, f.,	<i>Peter's mark, a tonsure in the Romish Church.</i>
pinung, -e, f.,	<i>affliction.</i>
plantian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to plant.</i>
plega, -an, m.,	<i>play, gaming.</i>
plegian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to play, mock.</i>
pleo, pleoh, -os, n.,	<i>danger.</i>
publicanus, -i, m.,	<i>a publican.</i>
pund, -es, n.,	<i>a pound weight; a pound money; 240 peningas.</i>

F.

racenta, -an, m.,	<i>a chain.</i>
rād, -e, f.,	<i>travelling; a road.</i>
rād, rād,	<i>ready, quick.</i>
ræcan, p. ræhte; pp. geræht,	<i>to reach, hold out.</i>
ræd, -es, m.,	<i>counsel; opinion.</i>
rædleās,	<i>without advice, rash.</i>
rædan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to read; interpret.</i>
ræden, -ne, f.,	<i>law, control.</i>
ræswa, -an, m.,	<i>a chief, prince.</i>
raðe,	<i>quickly.</i>
reád, rud,	<i>red.</i>
reáf, -es, n.,	<i>a robe, garment; plunder.</i>
reáfere, -es, m.,	<i>a robber.</i>
reáflic, -es, n.,	<i>prey, rapine.</i>
réc, reác, -es, m.,	<i>reek, smoke.</i>
récán, p. rôhte; pp. geróht,	<i>to reckon, care for.</i>
recan, p. rehte; pp. reaht,	<i>to say, explain.</i>
reced, -es, n.,	<i>a dwelling, hall.</i>
récels, -es, m.,	<i>smoke of incense, frankincense.</i>
recene,	<i>quickly.</i>
regenheard,	<i>very hard.</i>
regen, rēn, -es, m.,	<i>rain.</i>
rest, rīst, -e, f.,	<i>rest, sleeping; a b.</i>
restan, p. ræste; pp. -od,	<i>to rest, remain.</i>
restfīst,	<i>fast at rest.</i>

rôðe, hrêðe,
 rib, -e, f.; also, -es, m.,
 rice, -es, n.,
 rice, adj.,
 ricsian, rixian,
 ridan, p. rād; pp. riden,
 riht, -es, n., sub. and adj.,
 rihtwis,
 rihtwisnes, -se, f.,
 rinan, p. rinde,
 rinc, -es, m.,
 ripan,
 ripe, adj.,
 risan, p. rās; pp. risen,
 rôd, -e, f.,
 rodor, -eres, m.,
 rôf,
 rômigan,
 rose, -an, f.,
 rôwan, p. reow; pp. rôwen,
 rôh,
 rûmmôd,
 rûn, -e, f.,
 ryne, -es, m.,

savage, fierce.
a rib.
power; a kingdom.
powerful, rich.
to govern.
to ride, sit, or rest upon.
right, justice, law, rites, cere-
mony; truth, reason.
right-wise, righteous.
righteousness; reason.
to rain.
a warrior.
to reap.
ripe, mature
to rise.
rood, cross.
firmament, sky.
famous.
to yield.
a rose.
to row, sail.
rough, hairy.
liberal.
a letter, magical character, mys-
tery.
a course, race, life; a chariot.

S.

sacerd, -es, m.,
 sæ, -es, m.,
 sæbât, -es, m.,
 sæclif, -es, n.,
 sæfareld, -es, m.,
 sægeáp,
 sægenga, -an, m.,
 sælida, -an, m.,
 sæmann, -es, m.,

a priest; ruler.
the sea.
a sea-boat.
a sea-cliff.
a sea-journey.
sea-wide.
a sea-goer, ship.
a sailor.
a seaman.

sæc, -es, f.,	<i>war, battle.</i>
sād,	<i>satisfied, weary.</i>
sæd, -es,	<i>seed, sowing.</i>
sædere, -es, m.,	<i>a sower.</i>
sæl, -e, f.; also, -es, m.,	<i>opportunity, occasion.</i>
sælan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to tie, seal, afflict.</i>
sælð, -e, f.,	<i>happiness, wealth.</i>
sæne,	<i>slow, lazy.</i>
sæt, -es, m.,	<i>a camp.</i>
sagu, -e, f.,	<i>a saying, tradition; testimony.</i>
sāl, -es, n.,	<i>a hall, palace.</i>
sâl, -es, m.,	<i>a tie, bond.</i>
sam, conj.,	<i>whether, or.</i>
sâmcucu, -cwic,	<i>half alive.</i>
samod, somod,	<i>also, together.</i>
sanct, -es, m.,	<i>a saint.</i>
sand, -es, n.,	<i>sand; shore.</i>
sandceosol, -es, m.,	<i>sand gravel.</i>
sandcorn, -es, n.,	<i>a grain of sand.</i>
sang, song, -es, m.,	<i>a song.</i>
sâr, -es, n; also, -e, f.,	<i>a wound, pain.</i>
sârlic,	<i>painful, sorrowful.</i>
saul, sâwl, -e, f.,	<i>the soul.</i>
sâwan, p. scôw; pp. sâwen,	<i>to sow.</i>
scalc, -es, m.,	<i>a servant, soldier.</i>
sceacen, p. scôc; pp. scacen,	<i>to shake, depart.</i>
sceádan, p. sceod; pp. sceaden,	<i>to separate, distinguish.</i>
sceado, -ues, m.; also, -e, f.,	<i>a shadow.</i>
sceaft, -e, f.,	<i>a creature.</i>
sceal, p. sceolde,	<i>to be obliged, must.</i>
sceamian, scamian, p. -ode; pp.	
-od,	<i>to shame, be ashamed.</i>
sceamu, scamu, -e, f.,	<i>shame, nakedness.</i>
sceamulic,	<i>shameful, disgraceful.</i>
sceanca, -an, m.,	<i>the shank, leg.</i>
sceâp, scâp, sceop, scêp, -es, n.,	<i>a sheep.</i>
scear, scearu, -e, f.,	<i>a division; a sharing; an estate.</i>

scearp,	• sharp, pointed; quick.
scearpnes, -se, f.,	sharpness.
sceat, scätt, -es, m.,	a part, region.
sceað, -e, f.,	a sheath.
sceáwian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	to look, consider.
sceáwung, -e, f.,	a spectacle.
scel, scyll, -e, f.,	shell, rind.
scén,	sheen, beautiful.
sceocca,	Satan.
sceófan,	to shove.
sceond, -e, f.,	modesty, disgrace.
sceóppend, scyppend, -es, m.,	the Creator.
sceórfian,	to gnaw, bite.
sceótan, p. sceat; pp. scoten,	to shoot, cast; to rush.
scéran, p. scær; pp. scoren,	to shear, shave, gnaw; to divide, to appoint.
scerpan,	to spill, pour out.
scildig,	guilty.
scíma, -an, m.,	brightness, brilliancy.
scínan, p. scán; pp. scinen,	to shine, appear.
scíne,	splendid.
scip, -es, n.,	a ship, boat.
scír,	sheer, white, clear.
scírham, -es, m.,	bright covering, armor.
scír, -e, f.; also, scire, -an, f.,	a shire, county, district; steward- ship.
scôp, -es, m.,	a maker; poet.
scôpleóð, -es, n.,	poetry.
scort,	short.
scorpio,	a scorpion.
scriðan, p. scráð; pp. scriden,	to wander, depart.
sorýdan, scridan, p. scrydde; pp.	
seryded,	to put on, clothe.
scúr, -es, m.,	a shower, storm.
scyan,	to suggest, persuade.
scyld, -e, f.,	a binding obligation, debt; guilt.
scyldfrec,	sinful audacity.

scyldig,	<i>indebted, guilty.</i>
scyld, scêld, -es, m.,	<i>a shield, refuge.</i>
scyndan, p. scynde,	<i>to excite, to come together.</i>
scyppan, sceppan, p. scôp ; pp.	
sceapen,	<i>to make, form, ordain.</i>
scyppend, -es, m.,	<i>a former, creator.</i>
scȳrian, scérian, p. -ede ; pp. -ed,	<i>to divide, allot ; to shear.</i>
scytta, -an, m.,	<i>a shooter, archer.</i>
sealm, -es, m.,	<i>a psalm.</i>
sealt, -es, n., sub. and adj.,	<i>salt, salty.</i>
searo, -ewes,	<i>equipment, weapon.</i>
searonið, -es, m.,	<i>unjust strife.</i>
sêcan, p. sôhte ; pp. gesôht,	<i>to seek, approach.</i>
secgan, seggan, sâgan, p. sæd ;	
pp. gesæd,	<i>to say, teach.</i>
sefa, -an, m.,	<i>thought, mind.</i>
seft, soft, -te, adj. and adv.,	<i>soft, quiet, softly.</i>
segnian, p. -ode,	<i>to sign, bless.</i>
sel, -e, f. ; also, sele, -es, m.,	<i>a seat, dwelling.</i>
sêl,	<i>good, excellent.</i>
seldcûð,	<i>seldom known, rare.</i>
seldumhwonne, adv.,	<i>seldom when, seldom.</i>
selian, p. -ede ; pp. -ed,	<i>to give, bestow.</i>
semninga,	<i>immediately, suddenly.</i>
senat, -es, m.,	<i>a senate.</i>
sendan, p. sende ; pp. sended,	<i>to send ; to cast.</i>
seo,	<i>the sea.</i>
seúc,	<i>sick.</i>
seóce,	<i>disease.</i>
seofonniht, -e, f.,	<i>a seven-night, a week.</i>
seofung, -e, f.,	<i>sighing, lamentation.</i>
seolfer, -fres, n.,	<i>silver.</i>
seolocen,	<i>silken.</i>
scón, p. scáh ; pp. gesawen,	<i>to see, look on.</i>
sesse,	<i>a seat.</i>
setl, setel, -es, n.,	<i>a seat, bench.</i>
settan, p. sette ; pp. geset,	<i>to set, appoint.</i>

sib, -be, f.,	<i>peace, alliance.</i>
sibūðeling, -cs, m.,	<i>a related thane or nobleman.</i>
sibluf, -c, f.,	<i>the love of kindred.</i>
sīd, side, adj and adv.,	<i>ample, spacious, far.</i>
side, -an, f.,	<i>a side.</i>
siemle, simble,	<i>always.</i>
siftan,	<i>to sift.</i>
sige, -cs, m.; also, sigor, -cs, m.,	<i>victory, crown.</i>
sigeþolc, -cs, n.,	<i>victorious people.</i>
sighrēðig,	<i>exulting in victory.</i>
si, eleās,	<i>without victory, triumphless.</i>
sigerōf,	<i>triumphant.</i>
sigelbeorht,	<i>sun-bright.</i>
sigende,	<i>thirsty, soaking up.</i>
sin, in comp. denoting,	<i>continuance, always; very.</i>
singal,	<i>hanging together, constant.</i>
singallice,	<i>continually.</i>
sinhlifan,	<i>partners, married persons.</i>
sine, -cs, n.,	<i>a collection, treasure.</i>
sinefitt, -cs, n.,	<i>a precious vessel.</i>
singan, p. sang; pp. sungan,	<i>to sing, play upon an instrument.</i>
sinsorh, -ge, f.,	<i>perpetual care.</i>
sinnan, p. san,	<i>to think of, be mindful of.</i>
sið, -cs, m.,	<i>a path, journey; time.</i>
siðlit, -cs, m. n.,	<i>a way, journey.</i>
siðian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to journey, travel.</i>
siððan,	<i>afterwards, after that.</i>
sittan, p. sæt; pp. seten,	<i>to sit; dwell.</i>
slæp, -cs, m.,	<i>sleep.</i>
slæpan, p. slep; pp. slæpen,	<i>to sleep.</i>
slāw,	<i>slow, idle</i>
slēan, p. slōh; pp. slēcn,	<i>to strike, slay, fight.</i>
slitan, p. slāt; pp. sliten,	<i>to slit, break through.</i>
slīðheard,	<i>hard rubbed, severe.</i>
smeán, p. smeade; pp. smead,	<i>to inquire, consider.</i>
smeanung, -e, f.; also, -cs, m.,	<i>mediation, argument.</i>
smēðe,	<i>smooth.</i>

smic, -es, m.,	<i>smoke.</i>
smylt,	<i>serene, gentle.</i>
smyltnys, -se, f.,	<i>serenity, silence.</i>
snel,	<i>quick, cheerful, bold.</i>
snote-, -tor,	<i>wise, prudent.</i>
snûde,	<i>with speed.</i>
snytro, f., indeclin.,	<i>prudence, wisdom.</i>
sol, -e, f.,	<i>soil, filth.</i>
somed,	<i>likewise.</i>
son, -es, m.,	<i>a sound, song.</i>
sónaswâ,	<i>as soon as.</i>
sóna,	<i>soon, immediately.</i>
sorh, -ge, f.; also, -es, n.,	<i>care, anxiety.</i>
sorhfull,	<i>careful, sorrowful.</i>
sorhian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to care for, grieve.</i>
sôð, -es, n.,	<i>sooth, truth.</i>
sôðlice, adv. and conj.,	<i>truly, certainly, but.</i>
spauan, p. spôn; pp. spanen,	<i>to allure, persuade.</i>
spange,	<i>a little lock, a clasp.</i>
spannan, p. spên; pp. spannen,	<i>to span, clasp.</i>
spârian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to spare.</i>
spêd, -e, f.,	<i>speed; event; wealth; power.</i>
spêdan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to speed, prosper, succeed.</i>
spell, -es, n.,	<i>history; speech; tidings.</i>
spellung, -e, f.,	<i>a discourse, narration.</i>
spillan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to spill, deprive, destroy.</i>
spînge, sponge, -an, f.,	<i>a sponge.</i>
spînnan, p. span; pp. spunnan,	<i>to spin.</i>
spræc, -e, f.,	<i>a speech, story.</i>
sprêcan, p. sprâc; pp. sprecen,	<i>to speak.</i>
springan, p. sprang; pp. sprun-	
gen,	<i>to spring, leap, break.</i>
spora, -es, n.; also, spura, -an, m.,	<i>a spur, a heel.</i>
stâf, -es, m.,	<i>a staff, stick; a letter; writing.</i>
stælan,	<i>to steal.</i>
stâl, -e, f.,	<i>theft.</i>
stâlung, -e, f.,	<i>a stealing.</i>

stán, -es, m.,	<i>a stone, rock.</i>
stánboga, -an, m.,	<i>a stone curve, an arch.</i>
standan, p. stód ; pp. gestanden,	<i>to stand, continue.</i>
stapol, -el, -es, m.,	<i>a step, an elevated place.</i>
stárian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to stare, gaze.</i>
stačolfist,	<i>of a firm foundation.</i>
stačolian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to lay a foundation, establish.</i>
steáp,	<i>steep, high.</i>
stearc, sterced,	<i>stark, strong.</i>
stefen, stäfen, -ne, f.,	<i>a voice, message.</i>
stemn, -e, f.,	<i>a voice, a command.</i>
steorra, -an, m.,	<i>a star.</i>
stêpel, -es, m.,	<i>a steeple, tower.</i>
steppan, stäpan, p. stóp ; pp. sta-	
pen,	<i>to step, proceed.</i>
stercedferč,	<i>stern-minded.</i>
stician, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to stick, stop ; cleave to.</i>
stiep, -es, m.,	<i>a step.</i>
stīg, -e, f.,	<i>a way, path.</i>
stigan, p. stáh ; pp. stigen,	<i>to ascend, depart.</i>
stihung, -e, f.,	<i>a dispensation, ordering.</i>
stille, adv.,	<i>still, quietly.</i>
stillnes, -se, f.,	<i>stillness, quietness, rest.</i>
stincan, p. stanc ; pp. stuncen,	<i>to emit a perfume ; to smell, stink.</i>
stič, -e, f.,	<i>a post, pillar.</i>
stičlic,	<i>hard, severe.</i>
stičferhč,	<i>firm-minded.</i>
stičmôd,	<i>stern-minded.</i>
stól, -es, m.,	<i>a stool, seat, throne.</i>
storm, -es, m.,	<i>a storm.</i>
stôw, -e, f.,	<i>a place, habitation.</i>
sträl, -es, m.,	<i>an arrow, missile, engine of war.</i>
strang, streng,	<i>strong, valiant.</i>
stranglic,	<i>strong, brave.</i>
streám, -es, m.,	<i>a stream, river.</i>
strengo, indeclin. ; also, strengeo,	
strengč, -e, f.,	<i>strength, boldness.</i>

strencð, -e, f.,	<i>strength, power.</i>
streón, -es, n.,	<i>gain, treasure ; power.</i>
styrian,	<i>to stir, excite, trouble.</i>
stylic,	<i>a stirk, calf.</i>
styrinan, p. -de,	<i>to storm, assail.</i>
styrn,	<i>stern, strong.</i>
sûht, sýht, -e, f.,	<i>disease, weakness.</i>
sum, som,	<i>some, one.</i>
sumer, -es, m.,	<i>summer.</i>
sunne, -an, f.,	<i>the sun.</i>
sunnandæg, -es, m.,	<i>the sun's day, Sunday</i>
sunu, -a, m.,	<i>a son.</i>
sûsl, -es, n.,	<i>su'plur ; torment.</i>
sûð, sûðan,	<i>south, from the south.</i>
sûðerna,	<i>southern.</i>
sûðmæst,	<i>southmost.</i>
swá, adv.,	<i>so, thus.</i>
swáforð,	<i>so forth.</i>
swá hwær swá,	<i>where:ocver.</i>
swá þeah.	<i>yet, nevertheless.</i>
swá—swá,	<i>so—as.</i>
swäc, -es, m.,	<i>smell, taste, scasoning.</i>
swæs,	<i>sweet ; appropriate.</i>
swätan,	<i>to swcat.</i>
swäðer,	<i>whether, which of the two.</i>
swápan, p. sweóp ; pp. swâpen,	<i>to sweep, brush.</i>
swâr, swær,	<i>heavy.</i>
swât, -es, m.,	<i>sweat ; blood.</i>
swätig,	<i>sweaty, bloody.</i>
swâðrian,	<i>to calm.</i>
sweart, sweort,	<i>swart, gloomy.</i>
swefan, p. swälf ; pp. swefen,	<i>to sleep.</i>
swcfelen,	<i>sulphureous.</i>
swefen, -es, n.,	<i>a dream.</i>
swég, -es, m.,	<i>a sound ; a musical instrument.</i>
swegel, -es, n.,	<i>air, firmament.</i>
swegeltorht,	<i>heavenly bright.</i>

swegelwered, -es, n.,	<i>heaven's host or guard, the sun.</i>
swēlan, p. swāl; pp. swollen,	<i>to burn, burn slowly.</i>
swelc,	<i>such.</i>
swelgan, p. swcalg; pp. swolgen,	<i>to swallow, swill.</i>
swelgend, -es, m.,	<i>what devours, a gulf, a glutton.</i>
swellan, p. sweál; pp. swollen,	<i>to swell.</i>
sweltan, p. swcúlt; pp. swolten,	<i>to die, perish.</i>
swencan, p. -te; pp. -ed,	<i>to oppress, fatigue.</i>
sweord, swurd, -es, n.,	<i>a sword.</i>
sweot, -es, m.,	<i>a band, company.</i>
sweoðrian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to calm, subside.</i>
sweotol,	<i>manifest, open.</i>
sweotolíce,	<i>clearly.</i>
swerian, p. swôr; pp. gesworen,	<i>to swear.</i>
swêt,	<i>sweet, pleasant.</i>
swêtemete, -es, m.,	<i>sweet-meat.</i>
swêtenes, -sc, f.,	<i>sweetness, allurements.</i>
swican, p. swâc; pp. swicen;	
swician, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to wander, escape; deceive, offend.</i>
swicdôm, -es, m.,	<i>fraud, treachery.</i>
swicðol, -es, m.,	<i>wood-devourer, i. e., fire.</i>
swift,	<i>swift, nimble.</i>
swilc,	<i>such, of this kind.</i>
swilce,	<i>as it were, so that.</i>
swima, -an, m.,	<i>a swimming, giddiness.</i>
swin, -es, m.,	<i>a song, lay.</i>
swinsian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to sing, resound.</i>
swin, -es, n.,	<i>swine.</i>
swincan, p. swânc; pp. swuncen,	<i>to toil.</i>
swingan, p. swâng; pp. swungen,	<i>to swing, brandish, scourge.</i>
swip, sweopu, -e, f.; also, -an, f.,	<i>a whip, scourge.</i>
swið, -e, adj. and adv.,	<i>strong, great, much.</i>
swiðlic,	<i>great, vehement.</i>
swiðmôd,	<i>bold in mind.</i>
swiðost,	<i>mostly.</i>
swôgan,	<i>to sound, to howl as the wind.</i>
swôr,	<i>sore.</i>

swýtel, -lice, adj. and adv.,
 sylen, -e, f.,
 sylf, self,
 sylfwille,
 syllan, sellan, p. sealde; pp.
 seald,
 symbel, symbl, -bles,
 symle, simble,
 syn, -ne, f.,
 synfull,
 syngian, p. -ode; pp. -od,
 synderlice,
 syrce, serce, -an, f.,
 sýðan,

clear, manifest.
a gift.
self; def. the same.
self-willing; willing.
to give; deliver up.
a meeting, feast.
always, constantly.
sin.
sinful, wicked.
to sin.
separately, only.
a shirt.
then, since.

t.

tā, -an, f.,
 tācen, -es, n.,
 tācnian, p. -ode; pp. -od,
 tæcan, p. tæhte; pp. tæht,
 tælan, p. tælde,
 tællic,
 talian, p. -ode; pp. -od,
 tam,
 tawian, p. -ode; pp. -od,
 te,

teian, p. teode,
 telga, -an, m.,
 tela,
 tēman,
 tempel, -es, n.,
 teohhe, -an, f.,
 teón, p. teáh; pp. togen,
 teóna, -an, m.,
 teónan,

the toe.
a token, sign.
to draw, point out; betoken.
to teach; command.
to speak ill of, blame.
blamable, wicked.
to reckon, think.
tame, gentle.
to till, prepare, to beat hides; to
strike, insult.
the; often used in the later Sax-
on for se, sed, þā.
to make, create, produce.
a branch, twig.
well! rightly! good!
to tecm, generate.
a temple.
fruit, offspring.
to tuȝ, draw.
reproach, mischief.
to anȝer, slander.

têran, p. tār; pp. tôren,	<i>to tear, rend.</i>
ticeen, -cs, n.,	<i>a kid.</i>
tid, -e, f.,	<i>tide, time, season.</i>
tîdlice,	<i>time'y, filly.</i>
til,	<i>fit, good.</i>
tilian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to till, plough; to toil.</i>
tîma, -an, m.,	<i>time, season, hour.</i>
timbrian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to build with wood, to build.</i>
tintergan,	<i>to torment.</i>
tintrêg, -cs, m.; also, tintrêga, -an,	
m.,	<i>torment, he'll-torture.</i>
tintrêgian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to torment, punish.</i>
tintrêhstow, -e, f.,	<i>a place of torment.</i>
tir, tyr, -es, m.,	<i>sp'endor, glory.</i>
tô, prep. gov. d.,	<i>to, towards, for, in, at, from.</i>
tôbecuman, p. -com; pp. -cumen,	<i>to approach.</i>
tôberstan, p. -bârst; pp. -borsten,	<i>to burst asunder.</i>
tôbrædan, p. -brædde,	<i>to spread abroad, expand.</i>
tôbreacan, p. -bræc; pp. -brocen,	<i>to break in two, separate.</i>
tôcnâwan, p. -cneôw; pp. -cnâwen,	<i>to discern, distinguish.</i>
tôcuman,	<i>to arrive, happen.</i>
tôdæg,	<i>to-day.</i>
tôdælan, p. -de; pp. -cd,	<i>to divide, distribute.</i>
tôeácen,	<i>in addition to.</i>
tôdrifan, p. -drâf; pp. -drifen,	<i>to drive asunder.</i>
tôfêran, p. -de,	<i>to go to, depart.</i>
tôfôran, prep.,	<i>before.</i>
tôgädere, -gädre,	<i>together.</i>
tôgeanes,	<i>towards, in the way.</i>
tôhlidan,	<i>to uncover, yawn.</i>
tôlûcan,	<i>to unlock, let loose.</i>
tômiddles, prep. gov. d. and acc.,	<i>in the middle, among.</i>
tômorgen,	<i>to-morrow.</i>
tôslitan, p. -slât; pp. -sliten,	<i>to slit, rend in pieces.</i>
tôsleán, p. -slôh; pp. -slegen,	<i>to strike at.</i>
tôslûpan, p. -sleap; pp. -slopen,	<i>to slip down, loosen.</i>
tôsomne,	<i>together.</i>

tôstengan, p. -stencete ; pp. -stencet,	<i>to dissipate, scatter.</i>
tôðäisðe,	<i>to the end that, after that.</i>
tôtwæman, p. -de ; pp. -od,	<i>to divide, distinguish.</i>
tôweard, -ward, adj.,	<i>coming toward, future.</i>
tôweorpan, p. -wearp ; pp. -worpen,	<i>to overthrow.</i>
tôyrman, p. -arn ; pp. -urnen,	<i>to run to.</i>
tô,	<i>too, also.</i>
tolta, -an, m.,	<i>war, contest.</i>
tohte,	<i>descendant.</i>
tor, tur, -es, m.,	<i>a tower ; high hill.</i>
torfian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to dart, shoot.</i>
torht, torhtlic,	<i>bright, glorious.</i>
torn, -es, m.,	<i>anger ; grief.</i>
tôð, -es, m.,	<i>a tooth.</i>
träf, -es, m.,	<i>a tent, pavilion.</i>
tredan, p. träd ; pp. treden,	<i>to tread, tread upon.</i>
treow, -es, n.,	<i>a tree ; wood ; club.</i>
treów, -e, f ; treówe, -an, f.,	<i>trust, pledge.</i>
treowe,	<i>true, faithful.</i>
trûwian,	<i>to confide in.</i>
trymian, p. -ede ; pp. -ed,	<i>to prepare ; encourage.</i>
tuddor, tydder, -es, m., n.,	<i>progeny, race, family.</i>
tumbian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to tumble, dance.</i>
tûn, -es, m., n.,	<i>a field, yard, farm.</i>
tungel, -les, m.,	<i>a star, constellation.</i>
tunne, -an, f.,	<i>a tun, vat.</i>
tusc, tux, twux, -es, m.,	<i>the eye-tooth, a tusk.</i>
twelfmônð, -es, m.,	<i>a twelve-month.</i>
twéonian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to doubt, hesitate.</i>
twéolice,	<i>doubtfully.</i>
twéónung, -e, f.,	<i>a doubt.</i>

II.

ufan, ufa,	<i>above, upwards ; from above.</i>
ufera,	<i>higher.</i>
ufeweardan	<i>upward, above.</i>

umbor, -es, n.,	<i>a child.</i>
umborwescende,	<i>a wretched being.</i>
unablinnendlice,	<i>unceasingly.</i>
unüðele,	<i>ignoble.</i>
unaðrotenlice,	<i>unceasingly.</i>
uneáð,	<i>uneasy, vexed.</i>
uneáðe,	<i>uneasily, with difficulty.</i>
unfæge, -lic,	<i>undying, healthy.</i>
unfæger,	<i>unfa'r, d'formed.</i>
unfeor,	<i>not far, near.</i>
unforbærned,	<i>unburned.</i>
unfreme, -an, f.,	<i>loss, disadvantage.</i>
ungearo, -gearwe,	<i>unprepared, sudden.</i>
ungefōge, -gefōhge,	<i>incomprehensibly.</i>
ungefræglice,	<i>inconceivably.</i>
uþgeleáfulic,	<i>unbelieving.</i>
ungelic, -liclic,	<i>unlike, various.</i>
ungemetlic, -lice, adj. and adv.,	<i>immense, vast.</i>
ungemete, adv.,	<i>immeasurably.</i>
ungerinselice, adv.,	<i>shamefully.</i>
ungerydelice, adv.,	<i>vehemently, sharply.</i>
ungesælig,	<i>unhappy, unfortunate.</i>
ungesælð, -e, f.,	<i>unhappiness, misfortune.</i>
unstäððeg,	<i>incons'ant.</i>
ungesýnelic,	<i>invisible.</i>
ungesewenlic,	<i>not open to the sight.</i>
unðwær, sub. and adj.,	<i>discordant, discord.</i>
ungewaldes,	<i>involuntarily.</i>
ungewitfull,	<i>unw'tly, unskilful.</i>
ungläd,	<i>ung'läd, sad.</i>
ungreñe,	<i>not green, withered.</i>
unhläl,	<i>unhale, sick.</i>
unhýrsum,	<i>unhearing, disobedient.</i>
unlæd,	<i>inexcusable, wicked.</i>
unlifigende,	<i>un'living, dead.</i>
unliðe,	<i>unmild, severe.</i>
unmæte,	<i>unmeet, enormous.</i>

unnet, -nyt,
 unonwendendlice,
 unræd, -rād, -es, m.,
 unriht, -es, n.,
 unrihtþæmed,
 unrihtwis,
 unrim,
 unrôt,
 unseeðignys, -se, f.,
 unscunian, p. -ode; pp. -od,
 unscildigan,
 unscildig,
 unsofte,
 unspêdig,
 unstill,
 unsýfer,
 unðanc, -es, m.,
 unðeāw, -es, m.,
 untidlice,
 untreōwa, -an, m.,
 untrum,
 unwāclīc,
 unwealt,
 unwearnum,
 unweorð, -lic,
 unwyrð,
 unwurðlice,
 under, prep. gov. d. and acc.,
 underbāc,
 underetan, p. -æt; pp. -eten,
 underfōn,
 undergehýrsum,
 undergitan,
 underlātan,
 underðeód,
 unnan, p. uðc; pp. geunnen,
 upātbêran,

useless, unsuitable.
unchangeably.
bad counsel, imprudence.
unright, injury.
fornication, adultery.
unrighteous.
numberless.
uncheerful, sad.
innocence.
not to shun.
to clear of crime, excuse.
harmless.
unsofly, severely.
poor, barren.
unstill, restless.
unclean.
no thanks, ingratitude.
bad manners, abuse, vice.
unreasonably.
want of faith, perfidy.
infirm, sick.
unweak, strong.
steady.
unawares.
unworthy.
of little value.
unworthily.
under, among.
behind the back, behind.
to eat under, undermine.
to take under.
obedient, submissive.
to understand, know.
to bow under, submit.
put under, subject.
to give, grant.
to bear up.

upâhebban,	<i>to raise up.</i>
upâstandan,	<i>to stand up.</i>
upâstigan,	<i>to ascend, mount.</i>
upcuman,	<i>to come up.</i>
upheáh, adv.,	<i>high, aloft.</i>
upspringan,	<i>to spring up.</i>
upp,	<i>up.</i>
uppan, -on, prep. gov. d. and acc.,	<i>upon, beyond.</i>
uppe,	<i>aloft, above.</i>
ût, ûte,	<i>out, abroad.</i>
ûtan, -ane, -on,	<i>without, outwards.</i>
uhta, -an, m.,	<i>the dawn.</i>
ûtfäreld, -es, m.,	<i>a going out.</i>
ûtfleógan,	<i>to flee out.</i>
ûtgán,	<i>to go out.</i>
ûtgang, -es, m.,	<i>an out-going, a passage.</i>
ûtwitan,	<i>to pass out.</i>
ûtsion,	<i>to effervesce, issue out.</i>
ûtweard,	<i>outward.</i>
ûtan, prep. gov. d. and acc.,	<i>without, beyond.</i>
ûtoðbredan,	<i>to take away out.</i>
uðwita, -an, m.,	<i>a wise man.</i>

W.

-wá, wáwá, wéá, -an, m.,	<i>woe, evil.</i>
wá,	<i>woe ! alas !</i>
wác,	<i>infirm, frail.</i>
wácian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to become weak, sicken.</i>
wacan, p. wóc ; pp. wacen,	<i>to move, awake.</i>
wád, wádo, -es, n.,	<i>a ford.</i>
wádan, p. wód ; pp. wáden,	<i>to wade, proceed.</i>
wáccan,	<i>to watch.</i>
wácnian, p. -ede ; pp. -ed,	<i>to be born.</i>
wæd, -e, f.,	<i>a garment, clothing.</i>
wádl, -e, f. ; wádle, -an, f.,	<i>poverty, want.</i>
wádlá,	<i>destitute, the poor.</i>

wäl, -es, n.,	<i>slaughter, death.</i>
wæn, -es, m.,	<i>a wain, wagon.</i>
wæpen, wæpn, -nes, n.,	<i>a weapon.</i>
wæpenbora, -an, m.,	<i>a weapon-bearer, soldier.</i>
wæpend, wæpned,	<i>male, masculine.</i>
wæpenedmann, -es, m.,	<i>a male, man.</i>
wærlcás,	<i>careless, faithless.</i>
wástm, -es, m.,	<i>fruit, increase ; gain.</i>
wástmþære, -bærende,	<i>fruitbearing, fruitful.</i>
wät,	<i>wet, moist.</i>
wät, -es, m. ; wäta, -an, m.,	<i>wet, moisture.</i>
wäter, -es, n.,	<i>water.</i>
wagian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to wag, shake.</i>
waldend, -es, m.,	<i>a ruler, lord.</i>
waldend,	<i>ruling, powerful.</i>
wana, -an, m.,	<i>lack, want.</i>
wana,	<i>wanting, imperfect.</i>
wanhál,	<i>unsound, maimed.</i>
wandian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to fear, blench.</i>
wandrian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to wander, err.</i>
wang, wong, -es, m.,	<i>a plain, field.</i>
wanigean, p. -ede ; pp. -e l,	<i>to diminish ; waste.</i>
warenian,	<i>to beware of, defend one's self.</i>
wascan, p. wôsc ; pp. wâscen,	<i>to wash.</i>
wealdan, p. weold ; pp. wealden,	<i>to wield, govern, direct.</i>
weall, wáll, -es, m.,	<i>a wall, rampart.</i>
weall, -es, n.,	<i>slaughter.</i>
weallan, wyllan, p. weoll ; pp.	<i>to spring up, boil, flow, rage.</i>
weallen,	<i>to roll dry, dry up.</i>
wealowian,	<i>to roll, wallow.</i>
wealwian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>a defect, misery.</i>
weán, -es, m.,	<i>a warden, guardian.</i>
weard, -es, m.,	<i>a guard, vigilance.</i>
weard, -e, f.,	<i>towards.</i>
weard,	<i>to ward, guard.</i>
weardian, p. -ode ; pp. -od.	<i>warm.</i>
wearm,	

wearn, -e, f.,	<i>a keeping off, hindrance.</i>
weaxan, p. wéox; pp. weaxen,	<i>to wax, grow.</i>
weccan, weccēan, p. weahtē,	<i>to arouse, bring forth.</i>
wed, wedd, -es, n.,	<i>a pledge, sign.</i>
wêdende,	<i>raging, insane.</i>
weder, -es, n.,	<i>weather, air.</i>
wêfan, p. wâf; pp. wēfen,	<i>to weave, contrive.</i>
weg, -es, m.,	<i>a way, road.</i>
wegan, p. wäg; pp. gewegen,	<i>to bear, carry.</i>
wel, well, adv.,	<i>well, much, truly.</i>
wela, wâla, -an, m.,	<i>weal, wealth, prosperity.</i>
weleg, -i, -ig,	<i>rich, flourishing.</i>
well, wyl, wil, wyll, -es, m.,	<i>a well.</i>
wên, -ne, f.; also wêna, -an, m.,	<i>a hope, thought.</i>
wēnan, p. -de; pp. -ed,	<i>to ween, think.</i>
wendan, p. wende; pp. wended,	<i>to wend, go, re'urn.</i>
wéod, wéodu, -es, n.,	<i>herb, grass; a weed.</i>
weor,	<i>bad, miserable.</i>
weorc, werc, -es, n.,	<i>work; fatigue.</i>
weorod, wêred,	<i>sweet.</i>
weorpan, p. wearp; pp. worpen,	<i>to throw; change.</i>
weorð, wurð,	<i>worth, worthy.</i>
weorðmynd, -es, m.,	<i>honor, fame.</i>
weorðan, wurðan, p. wearð; pp.	
worden,	<i>to become, to happen.</i>
weorðnes, -se, f.,	<i>honor, worship.</i>
weorðscipe, -es, m.,	<i>worship, dignity, benefit.</i>
wēpan, p. weóp; pp. wepen,	<i>to weep.</i>
wer, -es, m.,	<i>a man, husband.</i>
werðo, -e, f.,	<i>punishment.</i>
werian, -rigean, p. -ode, -cde; pp.	
-od,	<i>to wear; pro'ect.</i>
wërig,	<i>vile, spiteful.</i>
wêrig,	<i>weary, humble.</i>
wêrigmôd,	<i>weary-minded, tired.</i>
wërod, wëred, -es, n.,	<i>manhood, male population; an army.</i>

west,	<i>the west.</i>
westan,	<i>from the west.</i>
westdæl, -es, m.,	<i>west part, the west.</i>
westweard,	<i>westward.</i>
wêste,	<i>waste, barren,</i>
wêsten, -es, n.,	<i>a waste, desert.</i>
westm,	<i>fruit.</i>
wed̥er, -es, m.,	<i>a wether, ram.</i>
wic, wȳc, -es, n.,	<i>a dwelling-place, village ; a mon-</i>
	<i>astery ; camp.</i>
wicnere, -es, m. ; wicnera, -an, m.,	<i>a steward, bailiff.</i>
wid, wȳd,	<i>wide, famous.</i>
widcūð,	<i>far known, renowned.</i>
wide, adv.,	<i>widely, abroad, everywhere.</i>
widferhð,	<i>magnanimous.</i>
widgyl,	<i>spacious, wide, unusual.</i>
widgilla,	<i>wide, spacious.</i>
widl,	<i>filth, pollution.</i>
wif, -es, n.,	<i>a woman ; wife.</i>
wiflāc, -es, n.,	<i>fornication.</i>
wig, -es, n.,	<i>war, battle.</i>
wigfruma, -an, m.,	<i>a prince.</i>
wigian,	<i>to war.</i>
wig,	<i>ho'y.</i>
wig, -es, m.,	<i>an idol, temple.</i>
wiht, wuht, -e, f.,	<i>animal, thing.</i>
wilāwei, weālāwā,	<i>well-away !</i>
wilcuma, -an, m.,	<i>a pleasure-comer, beloved guest.</i>
wilgesið, -es, m.,	<i>a pleasant companion.</i>
wild,	<i>wild ; powerful.</i>
willa, -an, m. ; also, will, -cs, m.,	<i>will, mind, understanding.</i>
willan, p. wolde,	<i>to wil', wish.</i>
wiln,	<i>a wish, desire.</i>
wilnian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to desire, hope, covet.</i>
wilung, -e, f.,	<i>will, purpose, wish.</i>
wīn, -es, n.,	<i>wine.</i>
wīnberie, -an, f.,	<i>a wine-berry, grape.</i>

wīngeard, -es, m.,	<i>a vineyard.</i>
wīnwringe,	<i>a wine-winger or press.</i>
wīnd, -es, m.,	<i>wind.</i>
wīndblond, -bland, -es, m.,	<i>blast of wind.</i>
wīndi, -ig,	<i>windy.</i>
wīndan, p. wānd; pp. wunden,	<i>to wind, twist.</i>
wīne, -es, m.,	<i>a friend, disciple.</i>
wīnedriht, -nes, m.,	<i>a friend'y lord.</i>
wīneleās,	<i>friendless.</i>
wīnnan, p. wan; pp. wunnen,	<i>to contend, struggle.</i>
wīnter, -res, m.,	<i>winter; year.</i>
wīnterstund, -e, f.,	<i>a winter's space, year.</i>
wīntreg, -trig,	<i>wintry.</i>
wīrgau, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to execrate.</i>
wīs,	<i>wise, prudent.</i>
wīsa, -an, m.,	<i>a philosopher, leader.</i>
wīsan, f.,	<i>reason; manner.</i>
wīsdōm, -es, m.,	<i>wisdom.</i>
wīsfāst,	<i>steadfastly wise.</i>
wīshycgende,	<i>wise-thinking.</i>
wīslīce,	<i>wisely, prudently.</i>
wīsian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to instruct, lead.</i>
wīst, -e, f.,	<i>food, meat, feast.</i>
wīta, gewīta, wīota, wūta,	<i>a wise man, prophet; senator; a witness.</i>
wītan, p. wīste; pp. wīten,	<i>to know, perceive, understand.</i>
wītan, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to punish, blame.</i>
wīte, -es, n.,	<i>afflict on, punishment.</i>
wītebrōga, -an, m.,	<i>a dread of torment.</i>
wītegestre, -gystre, -an, f.,	<i>a prophetess.</i>
wīteian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to foresee punishment; prophesy.</i>
wītehūs, -es, n.,	<i>a torture-house, prison.</i>
wītega, -an, m.,	<i>a prophē.</i>
wītenagemōt, -es, n.,	<i>the assembly of the wise, the Supreme Council of the nation. It was summoned by the King, and consisted of Archbishops,</i>

<i>wič</i> , prep. gov. d. and acc.,	<i>Bishops, Ealdermen, Dukes, Earls, Thanes, Abbots, Priests, and sometimes Deacons. Here both secular and ecclesiastical laws were made and repealed; and charters of grants made by the King were ratified.</i>
<i>wiðfôn</i> ,	<i>against; by the side of; towards, with, instead of.</i>
<i>wiðhabban</i> ,	<i>to take hold of.</i>
<i>wiðinnan</i> , adv.,	<i>to restrain.</i>
<i>wiðsæggan</i> ,	<i>within.</i>
<i>woruldnytt</i> , -e, f.,	<i>to gainsay.</i>
<i>woruldrice</i> , -es, n.,	<i>worldly use.</i>
<i>woruldwela</i> , -an, m.,	<i>worldly power.</i>
<i>woruldwynn</i> , -e, f.,	<i>worldly property, riches.</i>
<i>woruldyrmð</i> , -e, f.,	<i>worldly joy.</i>
<i>woruldlice</i> ,	<i>worldly misery.</i>
<i>wræce</i> , -es, n.,	<i>in a worldly manner.</i>
<i>wræcu</i> , -co, -e, f.,	<i>persecution, vengeance.</i>
<i>wræc</i> , -e, f.,	<i>revenge, punishment.</i>
<i>wræclice</i> ,	<i>vindictive punishment, revenge.</i>
<i>wrâð</i> , <i>wrâðu</i> , -e, f.,	<i>abroad, from home.</i>
	<i>something twisted, a wreath; pillar.</i>
<i>wrâð</i> , -e, f.,	<i>wrath.</i>
<i>wrâð</i> ,	<i>wroth, angry, earnest.</i>
<i>wrâðife</i> ,	<i>enraged, vehement.</i>
<i>wrecan</i> , p. <i>wræc</i> ; pp. <i>wrecen</i> ,	<i>to wreak, inflict; exile.</i>
<i>wrence</i> , -es, m.,	<i>deceit, stratagem.</i>
<i>wrihan</i> , p. <i>wreah</i> ; pp. <i>wregen</i> ,	<i>to cover.</i>
<i>wringan</i> , p. <i>wrang</i> ; pp. <i>wrunge</i> ,	<i>to wring, press.</i>
<i>wrixlan</i> , p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to change, answer.</i>
<i>wrôht</i> , -e, f.,	<i>accusation, strife.</i>
<i>wrôhtgetem</i> , -es, m.,	<i>a regular accusation.</i>
<i>wuce</i> , -an, f.; also <i>wucu</i> , -e, f.,	<i>a week.</i>
<i>wudu</i> , -a, m.,	<i>wood; forest; a tree.</i>

wudubeám, -es, m.,	<i>a forest tree.</i>
wudubearo, -owes, m.,	<i>a grove of wood.</i>
wudurêc, -reâc, -cs, m.,	<i>wood-reek or smoke.</i>
wuduwe, weodewe, -an, f.,	<i>a widow.</i>
wuldor, wulder, -res, m.,	<i>glory.</i>
wiðstandan,	<i>to withstand, oppose.</i>
wiðûtan, -ûten, -ûton, adv.,	<i>without.</i>
wiðûtan, prep. gov. acc.,	<i>without,</i>
wiðerbreca, -an, m.,	<i>adversary, enemy, Satan.</i>
wiðerweardnes, -se, f.,	<i>opposition, enmity.</i>
wiðerwinna, -an, m.,	<i>a rival, opponent, enemy.</i>
witnian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to punish, afflict, injure.</i>
witodlice,	<i>truly, now, clearly, to wit.</i>
witt,	<i>understanding.</i>
wlanc, wlone,	<i>high, proud, rich, splendid.</i>
wlenc, -c, f.; also, wlence, -es, m.,	<i>youthful pride, arrogance, pomp, riches.</i>
wlitan, p. wlât; pp. wliton,	<i>to look, behold, see.</i>
wlite, -cs, m., n.,	<i>beauty, splendor; form, person.</i>
whitebeorht,	<i>beauty-bright.</i>
wlitig,	<i>fair, beautiful, pure, shining.</i>
wô, wôh,	<i>bent, crooked, deceitful.</i>
wôh, wô, -gcs, m.,	<i>a curve, fold; noose, snare; error, depravity; an idol.</i>
wôl, -cs, m.,	<i>plague, disease, mischief.</i>
wom, wam, -es, m., n.,	<i>a spot, stain, sin; horror.</i>
wonn, won, wan, waun,	<i>wan, pale, dusky.</i>
wonsæli,	<i>unhappy.</i>
wôp, -cs, m.,	<i>a whoop, weeping, cry, lamentation.</i>
word, -cs, n.,	<i>a word, command.</i>
worn, -cs, n.,	<i>a multitude, band, power.</i>
woruld, weorold, world, -c, f.,	<i>the world.</i>
woruldar, -e, f.,	<i>worldly honor.</i>
woruldfruman,	<i>the first inhabitants of the world.</i>
woruldgleng,	<i>worldly splendor.</i>
woruldlic,	<i>worldlike, worldly.</i>

wuldorfäst,	<i>glorious.</i>
wu'dorgestcald, -es, n.,	<i>a glorious abode.</i>
wuldortorht,	<i>glory-bright.</i>
wûnd, -c, f.,	<i>a wound, ulcer ; wounding.</i>
wundor, -er, -ur, -res, n.,	<i>a wonder.</i>
wundrian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to wonder, admire.</i>
wunian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to dwell, remain.</i>
wurðian,	<i>to worship, honor.</i>
wylle, -an, f. ; also, wylla, -an, m.,	<i>a well, fountain.</i>
wylburne, -an, f.,	<i>a well-spring.</i>
wylspring, -es, m.,	<i>a fountain.</i>
wyllan, p. wolde,	<i>to will, wish.</i>
wýllen,	<i>woollen.</i>
wylm, -es, m.,	<i>heat, a raging, anger.</i>
wyn, -ne, f.,	<i>joy, delight.</i>
wynleás,	<i>joyless.</i>
wynlic,	<i>joyous.</i>
wynsum,	<i>delightful.</i>
wyrcean, wyrcean, wircean, wir-	
cean, weorcan, p. worhte ; pp.	<i>to work, to form, build ; appoint.</i>
geworht,	<i>fate, event.</i>
wyrd, -e, f.,	<i>to affect by fate, to harm.</i>
wyrdan,	<i>a husbandman, laborer, artificer.</i>
wyrhta, gcwyrhta, -an, m.,	<i>to curse.</i>
wyrian,	<i>a worm ; serpent.</i>
wyrm, worm, wurm, -es, m.,	<i>the worm kind.</i>
wyrncynn, -es, n.,	<i>to warn ; forbid, hinder.</i>
wyrnan, p. -de,	<i>an herb, plant ; a root.</i>
wyrt, wurt, -e, f.,	<i>herb-room, the roo'.</i>
wyrtrûma, -an, m.,	<i>honorable, deserving.</i>
wyrðe, weorðe,	

Y.

ƿcan, ƿcean, p. ƿcte ; pp. geƿht,	<i>to eke, increase.</i>
ƿdel,	<i>vain, useless, at leisure.</i>
ƿfel, -es, n.,	<i>evil, punishment ; guilt.</i>

yfel,	<i>evil, wicked.</i>
yfelnes, -se, f.,	<i>evil, wickedness.</i>
ylcswâ,	<i>same as, so.</i>
yld, eld,	<i>age, men.</i>
yldan,	<i>to delay.</i>
yldo, indeclin. ; also yldu, -e, f.,	<i>age ; an age ; old age.</i>
yldo, m.,	<i>an elder, senator.</i>
yipend, -es, m.,	<i>an elephant.</i>
ymb, -embe, prep. gov. acc.,	<i>around, concerning.</i>
ymbgân,	<i>to go round.</i>
ymbhoga, -an, m.,	<i>anxiety, desire.</i>
ymbhydīg,	<i>anxious about, solicitous, needful,</i>
ymbserfydan, p. -de,	<i>to envelop.</i>
ymb sittan,	<i>to surround, besiege.</i>
ymb sittend, -es, m.,	<i>one sitting near, a neighbor.</i>
ymb sprēcan,	<i>to speak about.</i>
ymbcwiðan,	<i>to tell about.</i>
ymbūtan, prep.,	<i>round about, on all sides.</i>
yr,	<i>angry.</i>
yrðling, -es, m.,	<i>a farmer.</i>
yrfe, erfe, ärfc, -es, n.,	<i>possession ; goods.</i>
yrfelâf, -e, f.,	<i>an inheritance left, sword.</i>
yrfenuma, -an, m.,	<i>an heir.</i>
yrfeweard, es, m.,	<i>an heir.</i>
yrman, p. -de ; pp. -cd,	<i>to afflict, make desolate.</i>
yrming, -es, m.,	<i>a wretch.</i>
yrmoð, -e, f. ; yrmōo, f., indeclin.,	<i>distress, poverty.</i>
yrre, eorre, -es, m.,	<i>anger, fury.</i>
yrremōd,	<i>angry-minded.</i>
yrrenga, adv.,	<i>angrily.</i>
yrisian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to be angry.</i>
yrðlinge, -es, m.,	<i>a farmer.</i>
ysela, -an, m.,	<i>a spark, hot ashes.</i>
ȳst, gist, -es, m.,	<i>the east, east wind ; storm.</i>
ȳð, ȳðu, -e, f.,	<i>a wave, flood.</i>
ȳðian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to rise as a wave, overflow.</i>
ȳð,	<i>easy, light.</i>

þ.

þá, þá þá, adv.,	<i>then, until, while, as.</i>
þá gyt,	<i>as yet, moreover.</i>
þär, þar, þer,	<i>there, where.</i>
þäräfter,	<i>thereafter.</i>
þärinne,	<i>therein.</i>
þäron,	<i>thereon, therein.</i>
þärofer,	<i>thereover.</i>
þärto,	<i>thereto, besides.</i>
þärrihite,	<i>directly.</i>
þärsce, p. of þerscan,	<i>threshed.</i>
þäs, adv.,	<i>of this, for this, so far, thus.</i>
þüt, adv.,	<i>thence, only.</i>
þüt, conj.,	<i>so that, because.*</i>
þancfull,	<i>thankful.</i>
þancian, p. -ode; pp. -od,	<i>to thank.</i>
þancolmôd,	<i>grateful-minded.</i>
þancwyrð,	<i>thankworth, grateful.</i>
þæc, þonc, -cs, m.; geðanc, -cs,	<i>wish, mind, thought.</i>
m.,	<i>thence, whence.</i>
þanon, þænonne,	<i>an indeclinable article, often used</i>
þe,	<i>for all the cases of se, especially</i>
	<i>in adverbial expressions, and in</i>
	<i>corrupt Anglo-Saxon; the, that,</i>
	<i>those; who, which, what.</i>
þe, conj.,	<i>then, whether, either, or, as.</i>
þeah, þêh,	<i>although, yet, still.</i>
þeah þe,	<i>although.</i>
þearf, -e, f.,	<i>necessity, want, profit.</i>
þearfa, -an, m.,	<i>a poor man.</i>
þearfan, p. þorfte,	<i>to need, profit.</i>
þearl,	<i>bold, severe.</i>
þearle,	<i>exceedingly, strongly.</i>
þearlmôd,	<i>sharp-minded, bold.</i>

þeáw, -es, m.,	<i>a custom, habit, rite.</i>
þeccan, p. þeahte ; pp. geðeahht,	<i>to thatch, cover.</i>
þegen, þegn, þón, -nes, m.,	<i>attendant ; scholar ; a soldier, knight, nobleman.</i>
þencan, p. þóhte ; pp. geðóht,	<i>to think ; determine.</i>
þenden, adv.,	<i>while, as long as.</i>
þenian, p. -ede ; pp. -ed,	<i>to make thin, extend, overthrow.</i>
þénian,	<i>to act as a Thane, to serve.</i>
þeód, -e, f.,	<i>a nation ; country ; as a prefix it signifies great, powerful, very.</i>
þeódeyning, -es, m.,	<i>a great king.</i>
þeódgestreón, -es, n.,	<i>a great treasure.</i>
þeóđuuna, -an, m.,	<i>a man.</i>
þeódisc, -es, n.,	<i>a people, race, language.</i>
þeódscipe, -es, m.,	<i>a community ; government, manner of a people.</i>
þeóden, -nes, m.,	<i>a prince, king.</i>
þeóf, þéf, -es, m. ; also, þeófa, -an, m.,	<i>a thief, robber.</i>
þeófmann, -es, m.,	<i>a thief.</i>
þeóh, -os, n.,	<i>the thigh.</i>
þeón, geðeón, p. þeah ; pp. geðogen,	<i>to thrive, profit, become great.</i>
þeósternes, -se, f. ; þeostru,	<i>darkness.</i>
þeótan, p. þeat ; pp. þoten,	<i>to howl.</i>
þeów, þeaw, -es, m. ; also, þeowa, -an, m.,	<i>a slave by birth, a bond-servant, a serf.</i>
þeowdóm, -es, m.,	<i>servitude, use, worship.</i>
þeówen, -e, f.,	<i>a maid-servant, female slave.</i>
þeówian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to obey ; to enslave.</i>
þes, þeós, þis, pron.,	<i>this.</i>
þestrian,	<i>to be obscured.</i>
þic,	<i>dense.</i>
þicran, p. þáh ; pp. þegen,	<i>to receive, eat.</i>
þider,	<i>thither.</i>
þincan, p. þeht ; pp. geðúht,	<i>to seem.</i>

þindan, p. þand ; pp. þunden,	<i>to swell, become soft.</i>
þinen, -e, f.,	<i>a maid-servant ; midwife.</i>
þing, þingc, -es, n.,	<i>a thing ; gift, office ; reason, council.</i>
þolian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to suffer, forfeit, be fined.</i>
þonne, adv.,	<i>then, when, since.</i>
þonne, conj.,	<i>therefore, but, than, yet.</i>
þononweard,	<i>thenceward.</i>
þorn, -es, m.,	<i>a thorn.</i>
þriistian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to twist, torture.</i>
þrag, þrah, -e, f.,	<i>space of time, opportunity.</i>
þreát, -es, m.,	<i>a host, assembly ; threat.</i>
þreátian, p. -ode, pp. -od,	<i>to urge, threaten, chide.</i>
þreotan, p. þreat ; pp. þroten,	<i>to weary.</i>
þriccan, pp. -ed,	<i>to tread on, oppress.</i>
þhrim, þrym, -mes, m.,	<i>glory, greatness ; mass.</i>
þringan, p. þrang ; pp. geðrun- gen,	<i>to press ; to rush on.</i>
þrôtu, -e, f.,	<i>the throat.</i>
þrowian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to suffer.</i>
þruh, þryh, -e, f.,	<i>a chest, coffin ; sepulchre.</i>
þrýswiðian,	<i>to prevail, excel.</i>
þrýfwunian, p. -ode ; pp. -od,	<i>to continue, persevere.</i>
þrýðyan,	<i>to dig or pierce through.</i>
þurstig,	<i>thirsty, greedy.</i>
þus, adv.,	<i>thus.</i>
þweán, p. þwoh ; pp. þwegen,	<i>to wash.</i>
þweortéme,	<i>unquiet, fierce.</i>
þwyres,	<i>perversely, across.</i>
þŷ, þi,	<i>the, with the, that, which ; used as þe, but more particularly in the dat. or instrumental case.</i>
þŷ lās,	<i>lest.</i>
þŷ, conj.,	<i>because, therefore.</i>
þrymfull,	<i>full of glory, lordly.</i>
þbrymme, adv.,	<i>strongly, bravely.</i>
þûfe, -es, m.,	<i>a sprout, branch ; standard.</i>

þuner, -or, -der, -es, m.,
 þunian, p. -ede; pp. -ed,
 þurh, prep. and adv.,
 þyderweard,
 þyle,
 þyncan, p. þúhte,
 þyrel, -es, n.,
 þyrstan, þurstan,
 þýsternes, -se, f.,
 þýstre

thunder ; Jupiter.
to thunder.
through, by, thoroughly.
thitherward.
such.
to intend, think.
an aperture.
to thirst.
darkness.
dark

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